Alsos Russian
General General
1943

SECRET

NO. 5 THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF 2 PAGES. 5 COPIES, SERIES A

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON

The bearer is authorized to perform the following duties:—
To travel anywhere in the Zone occupied by the Allied Expeditionary Forces.
To carry a camera and to take photographs of any material or personnel he deems necessary in the furtherance of his mission.
To examine and remove any captured enemy equipment and/or refugees.
To interrogate any enemy personnel which he deems necessary in the furtherance of his mission.
All Service Authorities are requested to assist this Officer in the discharge of his official duties in every way practicable, including the provision of petrol, oil, rations and accommodations should they be required.
This pass will not be honored unless bearer can produce other appropriate military identification.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

17 June 1944 — Ausgestellt am
1890 — Ausweis Nr.

Name BORIS T. PASH
Dienstgrad Lt Colonel Ausweis Nr. Oder
Seriennummer 0275706.

Der Träger von diesem Ausweis darf nicht in seiner Dienstpflicht von Feldgendarmerie oder Sonstiger Militärbehörde behindert werden.

u. O. Qu. II A

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

17 June 1944 — Date D'Emission
890 — Numéro de la carte d'Identité

Cette Carte d'Identité Certifie Que

Nom BORIS T. PASH
Grade Lt Colonel Numéro de la carte d'Identité ou
Numéro Matricule 0 275706.

Le Titulaire De Cette Carte Est Exempt De Tout Contrôle De La Part De La Prevôté Ou De Toute Autre Autorité Militaire Dans L'Exécution De Ses Fonctions.

PAR ORDRE DU GENERAL EISENHOWER

Chef Adjoint Des Services Administratives.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

17 June 1944 — Date of issue
1890 — Card No.

This Card of Identity Certifies That

Name BORIS T. PASH
Rank Lt Colonel Military Identity Card No. or
Serial No. 0 275706.

THE BEARER OF THIS CARD WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTY BY THE MILITARY POLICE OR ANY OTHER MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER

Major, AGD.
Assistant Adjutant General.

Authority NND [illegible]
BY NARS, Date

SECRET THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF 2 PAGES
NO. 3 OF 5 COPIES, SERIES A

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REFER TO FILE NO. _____

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON

10 March 1944

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
NND 730039
By ERC NARS, Date 6-3-74

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2.

Subject: Report of Alsos Mission.

1. I am enclosing a copy of the final report of the Alsos Mission for your information. Other copies are being distributed as shown in the report.

2. The Mission was organized by the A. C. of S., G-2, War Department with the cooperation of the Navy Department, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and myself. The Mission included five Army Officers, one Navy Officer, and two civilian scientists from the O.S.R.D.

3. The objective of the Mission was to procure and distribute promptly to the interested agencies information regarding scientific research and development by the enemy.

4. The Commanding Officer of the Mission, Lt. Colonel Boris T. Pash, reported to the Chief of Staff, AFHQ, on 14 December 1943, from which time the Mission operated under the administrative supervision of the A. C. of S., G-2, AFHQ. A base of operations was established in Naples, Italy on 17 December 1943, and abandoned on 4 March 1944 when the Mission withdrew from the Mediterranean Theater after completing its objective insofar as the situation in the Theater permitted.

5. In all instances existing intelligence agencies were utilized; in no case was an independent intelligence network set up, nor was the work of any existing agency duplicated. All operations in the field were conducted under the general direction of the G-2 of the local Commander. The presence of specially trained and unusually qualified specialists proved to be of positive assistance to the regular G-2 agencies, who took advantage of the ability of the technical personnel to make a proper scientific evaluation of available information. Members of the Mission visited forward combat areas at the request of the local Commanders to procure information of particular interest to them.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

SECRET

Authority NND 730039
BY _____ NARS, Date _____

Subject: Report of Alsos Mission. 10 March 1944

6. Specific items of scientific intelligence in a number of fields was obtained, among them the following:

Rockets	Radar
Guided Missiles	Infra-red Optics
Explosives	Metallurgy
Communications	Gas Turbines

Detailed reports on these are contained in the attached final report.

7. Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of a letter from the Director of the O.S.R.D. which expresses his views as to the value of the Mission.

8. The following action is recommended:

a. The Alsos Mission should continue its present plan of operations in Italy, including:

(1) Securing of certain scientists from enemy-occupied Italy.

(2) Prompt entry into Rome when it falls under Allied control to secure individuals and documents.

b. A similar scientific mission with the same general objectives should be made ready for use in other European territory as soon as the progress of the war permits.

L. R. GROVES,
Major General, C. E.

2 Incls.:
Alsos Mission Report 3/4/44
Cpy of ltr 2/29/44
(fr Director OSRD)

Authority NND 947012 NARS, Date 12-18-75
BY NARS, Date

~~SECRET~~

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REFER TO FILE No. _____

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON

19 February 1944

DECLASSIFIED
NND E.O. 12065 Sec. 3(b) and 3(D)(2) (E)
Authority T30039
By ERC NARS, Date 6-4-74

Subject: Report on Alsos Mission.

MEMORANDUM to Brigadier General L. R. Groves

The attached report from Dr. Fisk and Dr. Johnson is summed up as follows:

1. The scope of the mission, organization and personnel appointed and procedure in the Theater to establish authority and connections is information covered.

2. Fragmentary information on various secret weapons other than our own are given item by item. This information has no value to us but must have had real significance in other fields.

3. The conclusions are as follows:

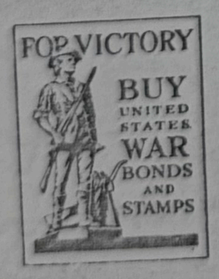
a. The mission was experimental and successful.

b. There is no agency in the Theater with ability to perform as this mission did to the advantage of the Theater.

c. A set up is given for a Scientific Intelligence Organization.

FURMAN

Incl.:
Report 2/12/44
Appendix



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19 December
Hdqts Alsos

Lt Col John Lansdale Jr.
CIG, MID, WD
Washington D.C

Progress report Alsos (2)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
NND Authority 730039
By ERC NARS, Date 6-4-74

Dear Johnnie

Apologies are made for using pencil. However not having a typewriter nor a steno, improvisation of this form of a rept is in order. If a formal report is needed please extract necessary info and have Miss Bayley (to whom you will please extend my kindest feelings) ~~extract~~ Type up necessary rept.

1. Arrived in Naples 1450 on 15 Dec. Pilot decided to wait until next day, so we called on Gen. Pence and his G-2. He did not seem to know anything about the mission but after having it explained to him said that he would assist. The Asst G-2, a Maj. Arnold, is the one who really helped out. He called up real estate offices and will assist Stannard in making necessary arrangement to find housing and Transportation. I also called on Capt. Dell'Olio now with AMG. Dell'Olio served under me at Presidio. He will assist Stanard informally by providing a guide from carabinieri who will take Stanard around to available housing places. Stanard with all interpreters arrived in Naples 16th December and is to set up the base.

2. The 4 Technicians & myself proceeded to Bari &

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Telegram to (19-4-43) (3 pp)

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Then to Brindisi where we arrived at 1230 on 17 December. General Joyce was not in so we reported to Gen. Taylor, who seems to be a very fine fellow, but who could not quite see the mission. Just like every one else, he flatly stated that he would not do a thing for us unless we told him the whole story. After some fencing he said he would have an officer take care of our needs. That eve. a Lt.Col. Newport said that he was assigned to assist us & would ask Italians if any one of interest was available. He was told by me not to do anything until he discussed the matter with me & F. We agreed to meet that nite. In our eve conversation it was evident that M was a big blowhard who single handed captured Pantelaria, Tunis & half a dozen other places. We told him that further discussion would be necessary and asked him merely to find out if any scientific societies were in existance.

3. The morning of 18 Dec we went to Toronto to see Capt. Zaroli, USN., having previously arranged to see Gen. Joyce at 1430. We had lunch with Zaroli and briefly discussed with him the more general aspects of the mission. He is going to be very useful in establishing necessary contacts. Old & A remained in Toronto

4. At 1515 we went in to see Gen Joyce (F, J. & myself) More than an hour was spent with the Gen during which time we went into more detail about the mission

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Gen. Joyce is extremely cooperative and said that he will do everything to have mission succeed. He stated that we will work thru Gen. Taylor & no one else will be in on it. He is going to make the first contact for us by arranging a personal meeting with the Br. Min. of Communications. (Monday 20 Dec. at 1030) After discussing details of our operating procedure he called in Gen. Taylor, explained the importance of the mission, the need & his desire to give us priority on all our requests, and told Gen. Taylor that only the two of them would have anything to do with our mission. Really, it was the first encouraging reaction we rec'd since we left Washington, besides the attitude of Gen. Smith CofS, AFHQ.

5. While in Brendisi we are staying at the Santa Ceasario Palace Hotel (54 mi S of Brendisi on the Adriatic coast of the heel). The only disadvantage is the loss of 4 hrs. daily in travel. But it is the best arrangement. (This morning saw Corfu from my window.)

6. The four men may stay 3 or 4 more days in Brendisi & maybe 2-3 in Bari. In the mean time I may go back to Naples to check on the work of Stannard. Also may have to take another run to Algiers.

7. To summarize above

a. Landing operations at Naples proceeding normally after beachhead established by advance party

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b. Blitzkrieg on Toronto was carried out successfully

c. Brendisi operations concluded victoriously.

No matter how you figure we already have 3 stars or one European ribbon.

8. Will you check with FO to see about our orders. The way they are written it seems to me we will get per-diem for entire time. However, if they are not, what steps should be taken to get proper orders. We are not able to mess as other because we have to pay 2-250 per day for meals alone and sometime more. Below AR 35-4820 C-2,13 Sept. 1943 does not cover or can assume as it is not stated that Theate Com. will direct such orders or should we request such orders or per diem.

9. Hope you will let Eckman know where we are so that he could keep track of our movements. Hope to have a gentle surprise for you

10. Allis was right a real loving effort. There are so many fellows & BGs I have to deal with I'm beginning to feel & act like a B.G. However I'm getting along nicely and it doesn't bother me

11. Will make further report when info. is gathered.

Boris

Boris T. PASH
Lt. Col. M.I.
Commanding Officer

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ALSOS
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

TO: Leut. Col. John Lansdale Jr. 13 December, 1943

Subject: Progress Report on Alsos (1)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Authority NND 730039
By ENS NARS, Date 6-4-74

1. Two groups have arrived in Algier. These groups include Lt. Col. B.T.Pash, Mr. Fisk, Capt. Stanard, Mr. Johnson, Lt. Paolino and Pvt. Russi.

2. Information has been received from Oran to the effect that the group in charge of Maj. Alis will arrive in Algier at 2300, this date.

3. The situation at AFHQ was found to be very delicate in view of the existing organization of that hdqts. Every office is occupied by an American officer with a British alternate. Upon reporting to the office of the ACofS, G-2 this officer was told to see Lt.Col. Nichols, acct. chief of the CIB (american)). Upon entering Nichols' office it was found that the British opposite was in the room. In introducing me to the Britisher, Nichols said that Pash was the officer in charge of the "Groves Mission" which was to collect technical information. It was also found that on Nichols' desk was a folder marked "Groves Mission" and "Secret". In that folder was the entire file containing all the correspondence between WD and AFHQ pertaining to the mission.

4. It is my opinion that a number of officers know about the mission and the general purpose of the mission. However it is definite that no one suspected the primary interest of the mission with the following exception - there is no doubt that the british may have communicated to there headquarters the fact that it was the "Grove Mission" wich was to arrive and ~~xx~~ there exists a possibility that the name of the mission as heretofor used may have served as a tipoff. ~~xx~~

5. It was also determined that the initial attitude of the hdqts was not of complete accord and there was a feeling that a certain amount of antagonism was present. It is believed that any antagonistic feeling which may have been present was due to the fact that some staff officers felt they were asked to perform certain functions without knowing the full picture. The ACofS, G-2 (british) told Col. Roderick that Lt.Col.Pash must not forget that ~~AXX~~ copies of ALL reports must be filed with AFHQ.

6. Realizing the delicate situation I tookmno action until the C/S, Maj. Gen. Smith was given the letters from Gen. Strong and the Secretary of War. When he completed reading the letters the mission was explained to him. At this time he was told of the interest of the President in the Project and he was given some general information pertaining to the project and to the aims of the mission as they relate to this project. Gen. Smith immediately called in Col Roderick and told him that the mission will have every priority and that he gives Col. Pash verbal approval and orders to send reports and communications relating to the project without

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To Lt.Col.Lansdale Jr. Progress Report on Alsos (1)

filing copies of such reports at AFHQ. Gen. Smith further instructed Col. Roderick to make all necessary arrangements for the mission. At this point it must be noted that the letters delivered by Col. Pash were turned over th Col Roderick, who said that he was going to show them to Gen Strong (british).

7. After leaving Gen. Smith's office a short informal conference was held with Col. Roderick as a result of which the following was decided:

a. The ACofS, G-2 (british) will be told that this mission is highly secret because it will attempt to secure all known scientific information relating to enemy secret ~~pr~~ military progress. At no time will he be told of the primary interest.

b. The entire file will be taken from the CIB office and will be kept by Col Roderick.

c. Any correspondence pertaining to the project will be given to Col. Roderick who will mail it in a pouch thru the Joint Intelligence Collecting Agency (JICA) office (courrier service).

d. Lt.Col John Lansdale Jr. will take immediate steps to contact the JICA in the Munitions Bldg in Washington to make the necessary arrangements to have the JICA notify him by phone as soon as any dispatches addressed to him will be received by that office. In addition to the address there will be typed on the outer envelope " Extension 5269 " This fact shoul be called to the responsible officer of the JICA.

8. On 13 December Col. Pash was introduced to Brig. Gen. Strong (Br), who inquired if all arrangements were made and if all provisions were understood. After I left the office Col. Roderick came out and said that Gen. Strong inquired if Gen. Groves was coming over to take charge of the mission and if so, when was he expected. Col. Roderick carried back the information that Col. Pash was to be in command and that Gen. Groves did not contemplate coming over. The misunderstanding resulted from the initial error in naming the mission the "Grove Mission". Col. Roderick was asked to refer in the future to the mission by the code name.

9. The following is the contemplated plan of action:

a. Lt.Col. Pash will proceed to Brendisi with the first available transportaion and will contact Gen Joyce of the Joint Allied Military Control.

b. The remaining members of the group will proceed to Naples, where hdqts, Alsos, will be established.

10. Funds will be made available by G-2. An initial sum of 5000 dollars

will be taken to Naples. Additional funds will be available when needed. The ASofS,G-2, AFHQ will be given a certificate of expenditure. Sub-vouchers covering the individual expense items will be made available to Col. Lansdale only.

11. The morale of the members of the mission is excellent. The initial action taken is believed to have been constructive and to have resulted in the creation of the proper attitude on the part of responsible officers at AFHQ.

12. It is requested that all correspondence pertaining to the mission and addressed to the commanding officer or other members of the mission be addressed by name bearing the statement "TO BE OPENED ONLY BY" on the inner envelope and this envelope to be sealed with scotch tape.

BORIS T. PASH,
Lieut. Col.,MI.
Commanding Officer,
Alsos Mission.

~~SECRET~~

ALSOS MISSION
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER
APO 512

THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF 3 PAGE(S)
NO 1 OF 3 COPIES, SERIES B

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
NND Authority 730039
By ERC NARS, Date 6-4-74

REPORT OF ALSOS MISSION

13 December 1943

1. Two groups have arrived in Algiers. These groups include Lt. Col. B. T. Pash, Mr. Fisk, Capt. Stanard, Mr. Johnson, Lt. Paolino, and Pvt, Russi.

2. Information has been received from Oran to the effect that the group in charge of Major Allis will arrive in Algiers at 2300 this date.

3. The situation at AFHQ was found to be very delicate in view of the existing organization of that headquarters. Every office is occupied by an American officer with a British alternate. Upon reporting to the office of the AC of S., G-2 this officer was told to see Lt. Col. Nichols, acting chief of the CIB (American). Upon entering Nichols' office it was found that the British opposite was in the room. Im introducing me to the Britisher, Nichols said that Pash was the officer in charge of the "Croves Mission" which was to collect technical information. It was also found that on Nichols' desk was a folder marked "Groves Mission" and "Secret." In that folder was the entire file containing all the correspondence between WD and AFHQ pertaining to the mission.

4. It is my opinion that a number of officers know about the mission and the general purpose of the mission. However, it is definite that no one suspected the primary interest of the mission with the following exception—there is no doubt that the British may have communicated to their headquarters the fact that it was the "Grove Mission" which was to arrive and there exists a possibility that the name of the mission as heretofore used may have served as a tipoff.

5. It was also determined that the initial attitude of the headquarters was not of complete accord and there was a feeling that a certain amount of antagonism was present. It is believed that any antagonistic feeling which may have been present was due to the fact that some staff officers felt they were asked to perform certain functions without knowing the full picture. The A. C. of S., G-2 (British) told Col. Roderick that Lt. Col. Pash must not forget that copies of ALL reports must be filed with AFHQ.

6. Realizing the delicate situation I took no action until the Chief of Staff, Major General Smith, was given the letters from the Secretary of War and General Strong. When he completed reading the letters the mission was explained to him. At this time he was told of the interest of the President in the Project, and he was given some general information pertaining to the Project and to the aims of the mission as they relate to this Project. General Smith immediately called in Col. Roderick and told him that the mission will have every priority and that he gives Col. Pash verbal approval and orders to send

~~SECRET~~

reports and communications relating to the project without filing copies of such reports at AFHQ. Gen. Smith further instructed Col. Roderick to make all necessary arrangements for the mission. At this point it must be noted that the letters delivered by Col. Pash were turned over to Col. Roderick, who said that he was going to show them to Gen. Strong (British).

7. After leaving Gen. Smith's office a short informal conference was held with Col. Roderick as a result of which the following was decided:

a. The AC of S, G-2 (British) will be told that this mission is highly secret because it will attempt to secure all known scientific information relating to enemy secret military progress. At no time will he be told of the primary interest.

b. The entire file will be taken from the CIB office and will be kept by Col. Roderick.

c. Any correspondence pertaining to the project will be given to Col. Roderick who will mail it in a pouch through the Joint Intelligence Collecting Agency (JICA) office (courier service).

d. Lt. Col. John Lansdale Jr. will take immediate steps to contact the JICA in the Munitions Building in Washington to make the necessary arrangements to have the JICA notify him by phone as soon as any dispatches addressed to him will be received by that office. In addition to the address there will be typed on the outer envelope "Extension 5269". This fact should be called to the responsible officer of the JICA.

8. On 13 December 1943 Col. Pash was introduced to Brig. Gen. Strong (British), who inquired if all arrangements were made and if all provisions were understood. After I left the office Col. Roderick came out and said that General Strong inquired if General Groves was coming over to take charge of the mission and if so, when was he expected. Col. Roderick carried back the information that Col. Pash was to be in command and that Gen. Groves did not contemplate coming over. The misunderstanding resulted from the initial error in naming the mission the Groves Mission". Col. Roderick was asked to refer in the future to the mission by the code name.

9. The following is the contemplated plan of action:

a. Lt. Col. Pash will proceed to Brendisi with the first available transportation and will contact Gen. Joyce of the Joint Allied Military Control.

b. The remaining members of the group will proceed to Naples, where Headquarters, Alsos, will be established.

10. Funds will be made available by G-2. An initial sum of $5,000 will be taken to Naples. Additional funds will be available when needed. The A. S. of S., G-2, AFHQ will be given a certificate of expenditure.

Sub-vouchers covering the individual expense items will be made available to Col. Lansdale only.

11. The morale of the members of the mission is excellent. The initial action taken is believed to have been constructive and to have resulted in the creation of the proper attitude on the part of responsible officers at AFHQ.

12. It is requested that all correspondence pertaining to the mission and addressed to the commanding officer or other members of the mission be addressed by name bearing the statement "TO BE OPENED ONLY BY" on the inner envelope and this envelope to be sealed with scotch tape.

/s/ Boris T. Pash
BORIS T. PASH,
Lieut. Col., MI,
Commanding Officer,
Alsos Mission.

SECRET

4

26 November 1943

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
Commanding General
North African Theater of Operations

My dear General Eisenhower:

Lieutenant Colonel Boris T. Pash, who will deliver this letter, has been specifically charged with the procurement of information concerning the scientific activities and developments of the enemy. It is believed that a large amount of such information is available within the territories under your command. I consider this mission to be of the highest importance, and it is essential that it be accomplished expeditiously and successfully.

Colonel Pash has under his command scientists who have the knowledge and competence necessary to seek out and properly evaluate that information. However, your assistance is, of course, essential to the successful completion of this mission. I hope that you will give Colonel Pash every facility and assistance at your disposal which may be necessary or helpful in the speedy completion of this mission.

The organization and objects of this detachment are more fully explained in a memorandum to your Chief of Staff from Major General George V. Strong, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, dated 6 November 1943, concerning the investigation of enemy scientific developments.

Very sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652 Authority NND 730039
By ERC NARS, Date 6-4-74

Secretary of War

COPY
FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Record Group No. 77

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COPY
from
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Record Group No. 77

Records of the Office
of the Chief of
Engineers

26N

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON

G-2 Secretariat
Register Number
1353

24 July 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE:

Subject: Progress Report #1, ALSOS Mission.

1. Pursuant to directive received, Lt. Colonel Boris T. Pash established an office of the ALSOS Mission in London, reporting to the A. C. of S., G-2, ETOUSA, on 2 June 1944. Preliminary contacts and plans for the establishment of the Mission were arranged during the initial trip on 14-20 May, at which time Lt. Colonel Pash reported to Lt. General Bedđel Smith, C/S ETOUSA and to Brig. General Royal B. Lord, Deputy C/S ETOUSA.

2. Office facilities and administrative needs were furnished by the Office of the A. C. of S., G-2. Colonel G. Bryan Conrad, A. C. of S., G-2, ETOUSA, was extremely helpful in arranging for the proper contact and liaison with other Government and military officials. Every request submitted to him was promptly taken care of. His able and willing assistance was instrumental in the accomplishment of the initial phase of the Mission's activity.

3. Major General Edwin L. Seibert, A. C. of S., G-2, First Army Group, USA, was contacted relative to the operation of the Mission in territories to be occupied by American Troops. General Seibert gave assurance that every effort will be made by his office

G-2 Secretariat
Register Number
1353

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON

24 July 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE:

Subject: Progress Report #1, ALSOS Mission.

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3. Major General Edwin L. Seibert, A. C. of S., G-2, First Army Group, USA, was contacted relative to the operation of the Mission in territories to be occupied by American Troops. General Seibert gave assurance that every effort will be made by his office to insure successful accomplishment, within the American sector, of any assignment undertaken by the Mission.

4. Brigadier General T. J. Betts, G-2, SHAEF, upon being contacted, explained that SHAEF was getting up an advisory committee to be known as the Combined Intelligence Priorities Committee (CIPC) and consisting of members of the Joint Intelligence Priorities Committee (British), and an equal number of American representatives. The CIPC is to receive requests from all agencies desiring to go into territories occupied by Allied troops to gather technical and scientific intelligence information. The CIPC is to evaluate these requests and submit them to G-2, SHAEF, indicating the priorities assigned to these requests.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

SECRET

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 750122

Colonel Conrad, G-2 ETOUSA, was asked by SHAEF to designate two Army representatives to the CIPC. He designated Lt. Colonel Pash and Major Calvert. The other American members of the committee are: Captain Schade, USN, and Captain Ingram, USN, Mr. Archambault from the O.S.R.D., Colonel Bunker, A. C., and Lt. Colonel O'Mara, A. C., and Dr. S. A. Goudsmit.

When it was evident that the CIPC intended to channel to SHAEF all requests received from various interested agencies, it was deemed necessary to recontact Lt. General Smith, C/S, SHAEF, for the purpose of establishing the status of the ALSOS Mission in connection with any requests which may not be of particular interest to the CIPC. General Smith instructed Lt. Colonel Pash to contact General Betts on any matters pertaining to the activities of the ALSOS Mission in the European Theater. General Betts was contacted and given as detailed a picture of the ALSOS assignments as was considered necessary. It was explained to General Betts that some targets of interest to ALSOS may not be of any interest to any other groups and may not be brought up at the CIPC meetings. It was the intention of the Mission not to bring these targets up for consideration of CIPC and, therefore, it was requested that approval be granted to ALSOS to submit such requests direct to SHAEF for consideration and necessary action. General Betts agreed to this procedure.

5. General Betts was also informed that a considerable number of targets of interest to the ALSOS Mission will be found in liberated countries which, upon liberation, will be turned over to their respective governments; the areas involved are France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Czechoslovakia and possibly others. General Betts suggested that contact be established with the military representatives of these governments and authority secured for the Mission to make the necessary contacts in the liberated countries with persons and installations of interest to the Mission. General Betts directed Lt. Colonel Pash to Colonel A. Drexel Biddle of the EACS, SHAEF, and to Colonel Dunn, Military Attache to Governments in exile. Through the cooperation of these officers, contacts are being established with scientists and military authorities of the various governments in exile. At present, complete arrangements have been made with the Government of the Netherlands through contact with Colonel Krulz, Chief of the Military Authorities in the Netherlands, and Major De Boer, one of the leading scientists of Holland, now in the service. Colonel Krulz has stated that freedom of action will be given to the Mission members to contact their objectives when in Netherlands. For the purpose of facilitating the movement of the members of the Mission in the Netherlands, Colonel Krulz has designated two officers of the Military Authorities office of the Netherland Government who will act as liaison officers for the Mission while in Netherlands. Contacts with other governments in exile are now being established.

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6. In order to insure the proper coordination in the activities of the Mission with those of the Technical Intelligence Teams in the field, the Chiefs of the Services in ETOUSA and the Heads of the Technical Intelligence Teams were contacted and the presence of the Mission made known to them.

A clear understanding of the functions of each group exists and close harmony and coordination of effort should result. It is certain that each group will supplement the activities of the other rather than overlap, and it is my opinion that the present status of the Technical Intelligence Teams and the ALSOS Mission will round out a well organized Technical and Scientific intelligence program of the W.D.

The Services contacted were:

Air Technical Intelligence Unit,
Ordnance Technical Intelligence Unit,
Chemical Warfare Technical Intelligence Unit,
Signal Corps Technical Intelligence Unit,
Medical Corps Technical Intelligence Unit,
Engineer Technical Intelligence Unit,

7. SHAEF is presently organizing the Special Force section. This section is to have the responsibility of planning all operations which result from requests for the securing of targets.

Major Cave (Br.), formerly with S Force in Italy, is the executive officer. Inasmuch as Lt. Colonel Pash worked very closely with Major Cave on the planning of the S Force in Italy, he was asked by Cave to assist in an informal capacity in the planning work of the present Special Force. This arrangement will assist the ALSOS Mission in establishing an additional channel through which the interests of the Mission can be maintained.

8. At present the status of the ALSOS Mission is such that action on securing and exploiting a target can be taken:

a. Through CIPC,
b. Directly through SHAEF,
c. In conjunction with the operation of the American forces in the field,
d. Through contacts made and liaison established with the military representatives of the Governments in exile.

9. At the present time, Major Richard Ham, Executive Offfcer of the Mission, has been dispatched to the Mediterranean theater where he has assumed charge of the Mediterranean Section of the ALSOS Mission with Headquarters in Rome. All indications point to the need for continued

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activity in the Mediterranean Section, not only to exploit available targets in Rome and vicinity, but also to be prepared in event of any further military development in that area. It is contemplated to keep a skeleton administrative force active in the Mediterranean Theater to plan future operations and to be ready to expand in event the situation so requires. The personnel required for such an operation includes: Deputy Chief of the Mission, one interpreter and 2 CIC agents. The recommendation that the Mission continue its activities in the Mediterranean Area was also made by Dr. J. R. Johnson, OSRD, who was in Rome in connection with the ALSOS activities, and concurred in by the Scientific Chief of the Mission.

10. The experience in the European Theater indicates that the activities in connection with the administrative phase of the Mission will require that the Commanding Officer of the Mission devote considerable time, if not most of his time, to the establishment and the maintenance of contacts with various Government officers and responsible commanders. It is also evident that with the shifting to the continent of the Headquarters of the Field Armies, together with the continued interest the Mission will have in London, it will be necessary to maintain an office in London and establish the Headquarters. The London office will be responsible for liaison with the U.S. and British military and government officials and with the proper representatives of the foreign governments in exile. This will require in addition to the Chief of the Mission, an officer stationed in London who can represent the Mission in all contacts with SHAEF, the CIPC and the various British and other allied agencies with whom contact must be maintained. It is also necessary to have an officer permanently stationed in France who will be responsible for coordinating the operational plans of the Mission with the field units of the special forces and who will arrange for the movement in the field of scientists attached to the Mission for specific investigations.

11. The scope of the activities of the Mission also indicates that the selection of an officer to act as an ALSOS Mission officer in Washington will be of considerable assistance to both the administrative and scientific groups of the Mission. The designation of an officer for this purpose is considered important. The duties of this officer will require that he receive all reports and requests from the field sections of the Mission and follow through on an action required. He will also keep the Chief of MIS and other Departments, such as G-2, A.S.F., Air Corps, Navy Department, advised of the status of progress of the Mission and will maintain liaison with the Office of Field Service of the O.S.R.D.

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12. At the specific request of the Scientific Chief, concurred in by Chief of the Mission, it is recommended that an officer with scientific and military background be assigned to the Mission. It will be the responsibility of this officer to represent the Mission in areas coming within the control of Allied Force in which it is not practicable to establish a permanent office of the Mission. At present it is contemplated to assign this officer to Italy where he will work with the Mediterranean section of the Mission and then to withdraw him to France where the need for such an officer is becoming evident.

13. The assignment of a small detachment of CIC agents to the Mission is highly recommended. For administrative purposes, the agents will be attached to the Detachment of the area or unit in which the Mission is operating at the time. This also will permit the shifting of agents to active areas where their services could be most efficiently utilized and will eliminate the need for keeping agents in an inactive area until such time as renewed activity would justify their presence in that area. This recommendation has the concurrence of responsible CIC officers in both theaters. The detachment should include the following CIC personnel: 1 1st Lt., 2 2nd Lts., 3 M/S.

14. A request for equipment had been submitted by G-2, ETOUSA, and approved by G-4. This equipment was requested on the basis of contemplated organization of the Mission in the field and is believed sufficient to cover all anticipated activities. However, it is understood that in the event an emergency should arise, a readjustment of the approved T/E is possible.

15. It is considered appropriate at this time to state that the activities of the Mission members are greatly facilitated by the extremely cooperative attitude and the willing assistance of Brigadier General Thomas E. Roderick, G-2, AFHQ, and Colonel G. Bryan Conrad, G-2, ETOUSA.

16. It is recommended that the following additions be made to the personnel presently assigned to the Mission in order to bring it to the strength indicated above.

a. 4 field grade officers (1 Lt. Col. and 3 majors)
b. A detachment of CIC consisting of: 1 1st Lt., 2 2nd Lts., 4 M/Sgts.
c. Civilian stenographers, CAF 5, one for Washington liaison office and one for London Headquarters.

BORIS T. PASH
Lt. Colonel, MI,
Chief of Mission.

Distribution:
A. C. of S., G-2 (2)
Colonel Nicholas
Dr. Waterman (OSRD)
Dir of Intel., ASF
Commander Old (Navy)

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EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission

1 September 1944

SUBJECT: Progress Report - Alsos Mission - France No. 1

TO : Chief, Military Intelligence Service, War Department, Room 2C 715, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

1. Pursuant to instructions from Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 8th Army Corps, Lt. Col. Boris T. Pash and Agent Beatson reported to the headquarters of the 8th Army Corps on 9 August 1944 for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the War Department to enter l'Arcouest and secure Professor Joliot if he were found there, or, in his absence, any documents which may be found in his house.

2. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 8th Army Corps, attached the above party to General Ernest's Task Force "A", which had the assignment of reducing German resistance at Paimpol and vicinity, which included l'Arcouest. The headquarters of Task Force "A" was reached on the morning of 10 August, and the Mission made known to the Commanding General. General Ernest gave all possible assistance and when the operation was sufficiently advanced to permit the leading element of the Task Force to operate in the vicinity of l'Arcouest, Colonel Pash and Agent Beatson joined that unit. l'Arcouest was entered in the middle of the morning of 11 August, and through questioning of local inhabitants, the houses of Professors Joliot, Auger and Perrin were spotted. Maps secured from German sources and reports of local inhabitants all led to the conclusion that the area around these houses were heavily mined. In view of the time element involved, it was considered advisable to try to go through to one of the houses to determine its condition. Professor Perrin's house was selected for this purpose. Previous attempts by French patriots to gain access to this area resulted in the death of seven of their force.

3. In view of the inavailability of engineer units, Agent Beatson preceeded the party through the reportedly mined area. The house of Professor Perrin was reached in safety and found to be totally cleared of all furniture and personal effects and the structure itself left in a very poor and dirty condition. Upon departing from the house, the party came under fire and any further attempts to enter the house of Professor Joliot, which was closer to the German positions, was abandoned.

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4. At 1630 hours the German unit finally surrendered and the fort entered by a group of officers, to which Colonel Pash and Agent Beatson were attached. Examination was made of the fort to determine if any papers could have been taken from the houses of subjects and kept at the fort. However, it was found that if any papers which might have been at the fort were destroyed previously by the Germans.

5. In view of the lateness of the hour and the danger of mines, Professor Joliot's house was not entered that evening. The next morning an attempt was made to secure engineers to clear the way to Professor Joliot's house. Again failing to do so, the party went to the house without the aid of engineers and successfully entered the place. The same conditions were found here as at the home of Perrin. Upon completing this operation, a verbal report was sent to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 8th Army Corps, through an officer, with the request that General Ernest be informed of the results of the operation.

6. While the results obtained were negative, the highly successful manner in which the operation was performed was due to the extremely fine cooperation and assistance of General Sibert, Assistant Chief of Staff, 12th Army Group, Colonel Reeves, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 8th Army Corps, and particularly General Ernest, Commanding General, Task Force "A", who put at the disposal of the Mission any facilities which were requested.

7. Upon completion of the above operation, it was decided to proceed to Rennes in order to make arrangements for the scientific group to base there pending the fall of Paris. Colonel Perry, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Base Section One at Rennes, was contacted and the general purpose of the Mission explained to him. It was determined that the operating route of the Mission, consisting of Lt. Col. Boris T. Pash and CIC Agents, should join the "T" Force while the scientific groups would remain at Rennes and upon the fall of Paris the group would move forward. After making the arrangements for billetting and rationing of the group, Col. Pash and Agent Beatson returned to Communication Zone at Valognes.

BORIS T. PASH
Lt Col, MI
Chief of Mission

Distribution:
A.C. of S., G-2
Chief, MIS
Colonel Nicholas
Colonel Gruhn (ASF)
Comdr Old (Navy)
Dr Waterman (OSRD)

cc: Major Francis Smith
Colonel Adams

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EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission

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7 September 1944

SUBJECT: Progress Report - Alsos Mission - France No. 2

TO : Chief, Military Intelligence Service, War Department, Room 2C 715, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

1. On Saturday, 19 August 1944, Lt. Col. Boris T. Pash flew to London to discuss with the technical group future plans of operation. Upon arrival at London, it was found that the entire group with the exception of Colonel Eckman, had proceeded to the marshalling area and were ready for embarkation to France. After conference with Col. Eckman on future plans, Col. Pash returned to Valognes to the Communication Zone headquarters in France, where arrangements were made to procure one jeep in addition to one already furnished by Col. S. A. Daniels, Ordnance Section, SOS. The cooperation of Col. Daniels in making available these vehicles was responsible for the future success of the Mission inasmuch as without these vehicles it would have been impossible to act.

2. An advance party of the Mission, consisting of Colonel Pash, Major H. K. Calvert, Agent Gerald Beatson and Pfc Nathaniel Leonard, proceeded to Rennes and then on to Advance Section, Com Z. At Valognes and Rennes instructions were left for the entire group. At this point, the best available information from G-2 indicated that Paris was expected to fall during the first week of September and not before. In view of lack of communications with the main group, plans were made accordingly. After remaining in Rennes about two hours, the party departed for Le Mans. A stop was made at Laval where the G-2 Forward Echelon, 12th Army Group, was contacted. From him it was learned that Paris would probably be entered on the 24th August and that the "T" Force was in the field, bivouaced at Chateau Neuf. It was decided to proceed as far as possible that night and the party left Laval at 2030 hours. At 0100 hours 24 August Le Mans was reached and the group slept in the motor park until 0400 hours, at which time the entire party left for Chateau Neuf to contact "T" Force. After locating "T" Force in the vicinity of Chateau Neuf, Colonel Pash reported to the commanding officer of the Force at Rambuoillet. After a conference with Colonel Tompkins, the commanding officer of "T" Force, it was determined that the best

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plan for the advance party of the Alsos Mission was to proceed from Rambouillet to Orsay on Highway 188 and attach itself to the 38th Cavalry Troop, which had the assignment to break through Palaiseau and proceed on to Paris. After spending an afternoon with the leading elements of the 38th Cavalry it was obvious that they would not reach Paris before the next day. The advance group then proceeded from Highway 188 to Highway 20 in the vicinity of Longjumeau where the 2nd French Armored Division was encountered. At 0855 hours, 25 August, the advance party of the Alsos Mission entered Paris with the leading elements of the 2nd French Armored Division and remained with that Division until well into the city. No attempt was made at this time to proceed to the target because the entire column was pinned down by heavy sniper fire. However, in view of the fact that information received from Antony indicated that the primary target of the Mission was probably located at the College de France. Two attempts were made to get through to the College. Both attempts failed because of heavy sniper fire and the activities of the Germans still remaining in the Jardin du Luxembourg. The party then returned to the headquarters of the forces in Paris established at Mont Paranes railroad station, where an attempt was made to secure two army vehicles. Failure to secure these vehicles resulted in a decision for the advance party to get through to the objective. This was accomplished at 1645 hours on 25 August 1944.

for BORIS T. PASH
Lt Col, MI
Chief of Mission

Distribution:
Colonel Nicholas
Colonel Gruhn (ASF)
Comdr. Old (Navy)
Dr. Waterman (OSRD)

cc: Maj. Francis Smith
Col Adams

No distribution made to Chief, MIS,
or ACofS,G-2.

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EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission

16 September 1944

SUBJECT: Progress Report No. 3 - ALSOS Mission, France

TO : Chief, Military Intelligence Service, War Department, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

1. In view of the developments of the operations in the British sector and the availability of certain targets in Belgium, it was deemed necessary to send a detachment of the Mission to Brussels and Antwerp to secure and consolidate the most important targets and to make arrangements for scientific personnel to exploit these targets.

2. Contact with the "R" Force (British Task Force) had not been previously made, nor has the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the 21st Army Group been given any information about the activities of the ALSOS Mission. Colonel G. Bryan Conrad, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, suggested that he would accompany the party to the 21st Army Group and make contact with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 21st Army Group.

3. A unit consisting of Lt Col Boris T. Pash, Lt R. C. Augustine, Special Agents Carl F. Fiebig and Gerald L. Beatson, and interpreter PFC Nathaniel Leonard departed on 6 September 1944, accompanied by Col Conrad.

4. Due to lack of communications and information en route, 21st Army Group was not located that day, and, with the consent of Col Conrad, the party proceeded to Brussells where contact was made with Col Strangeways, Commanding Officer, "R" Force. As on previous occasions, Col Conrad's assistance was extremely beneficial and helpful and was responsible for the immediate cooperation secured from the Commanding Officer of "R" Force.

5. Col Strangeways was told that it was necessary to proceed immediately to Antwerp to secure certain primary targets of the Alsos Mission. Col Strangeways immediately assigned a flight of armored cars of the RAF to accompany the party. This action was taken due to the fact that the road between Brussels and Antwerp was under fire of armed German units and because Antwerp and vicinity was still in the immediate area of enemy activity.

6. Col Conrad, accompanied by PFC Leonard, returned to Paris the next morning; the remaining party proceeded to Antwerp where all necessary targets for the Mission were secured, contact made with Belgium officials and all individuals of interest to the mission in

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connection with the targets.

7. On 7 September 1944, the group returned to Brussels where further contacts were made with the most important personnel connected with the targets and where arrangements were made for the billeting and rationing of the scientific group which was to arrive to exploit the targets. Lt Augustine was left at Brussels to take charge of the activities of the Mission in that area. Col Pash and the two agents returned to Paris.

8. On 9 September, the scientific group, consisting of Dr. S. A. Goudsmit, Col M. B. Chittick, Dr. T. K. Sherwood, accompanied by PFC Leonard, departed for Brussels.

9. During the above operation, the handling of the RAF armored unit by the Commanding Officer, F/O Pontin, and the attitude of the crew of the vehicles was very good and helpful to the members of the Mission.

BORIS T. PASH
Lt Col, MI
Chief of Mission

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission

OOL

Missing Forces

29 October 1944

SUBJECT: TA

TO : Major General L. R. Groves

1. Search for the four missing cars of TA have not disclosed the location or disposition of the materials. Details are contained in the attached six reports.

2. The following are the most important possibilities:

a. The material is in Germany.

b. The material is in France in a location unknown to French officials or business men.

c. The material is in France in a location known to French officials.

3. In case of (a) or (b), further search would be fruitless.

4. In case of (c), the most likely source of information is the French Ministry of Armaments who could initiate inquiries through past and present representatives throughout France. This would, however, require approach to the French through official channels and is open to obvious objections.

5. The quantity still missing, about forty (40) tons, is relatively small and further search is not likely to yield important intelligence. It is therefore recommended that active search be discontinued.

6. G-2 is being asked to develop information as to procedure, records, etc, in connection with materials evacuated in 1940 from Holland, Belgium and Northern France. This information may suggest further lines of investigations:

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Authority NND 750112
By CD/SR NARS, Date 24 FEB 1976

ROBERT R. FURMAN
Major, CE

Incls:
1 - Ltr dtd 8 Oct 44 from Colonel Pash to Maj Furman
2 - TA report by Mr. Wardenburg dtd 13 Oct 44
3 - TA memo dtd 16 Oct 44 from Maj Vance to Maj Furman
4 - TA report by Mr. Wardenburg dtd 18 Oct 44
5 - Ltr dtd 24 Oct 44 from Pfc Leonard to Chief of Mission
6 - Ltr dtd 29 Oct 44 from Mr. Wardenburg to Maj Furman

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EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission

16 September 1944

SUBJECT: Progress Report No. 5 - Alsos Mission - France

TO : Chief, Military Intelligence Service, War Department, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

1. The military situation in Europe necessitates a re-organization of the administrative set up of the Mission. It is not considered necessary to continue a permanent office in London. In view of the fact that Col. Pash and the operating personnel of the Mission will move into combat areas, it is considered advisable to transfer the headquarters of the Mission from London to Paris.

2. It is contemplated that Lt. Col. Eckman will assume charge of the Paris office. All scientists and other personnel in the Mission, arriving from the United States, will proceed immediately to Paris and all activities of the Mission will be centered in that area.

3. In view of the linking of the 3rd and 7th Armies in France and the accessibility of southern France to the Paris area, it is contemplated re-calling Major Ham from the Mediterranean area to Paris, where he will assist Col. Eckman and also serve as liaison officer between forward elements of the Mission and the Paris headquarters. Movement of scientists from Paris to various areas will be under his supervision. Major Fisher assisted by Special Agent Cerame will handle the administrative activities of the Mission in the Mediterranean area.

4. Targets important enough to be secured immediately upon the occupation of an area by assault troops will be acted upon by the operative group, consisting of Col. Pash, Capt. Blake, Capt. Augustine, Lt. Rosenberger and CIC agents assigned to the Mission.

5. The initial operating plan of the Mission must be altered because of developments in the field. New information secured by the Mission is continuously developing new targets and as a result, it is contemplated that with the advance of the troops into Germany, it is going to be necessary to split the operating group into several units. It had been my understanding that the actual operation for the securing of targets would come within the activities of the task force designated by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. However, actual practice shows that

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this can not be true in all instances. Therefore, it may be necessary for the Mission to request combat troops from unit commanders and use these troops to secure the Mission targets. In all instances in the past, this had been possible due to the very fine cooperation of General Betts and General Sibert, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces and 12th Army Group, respectively, and, Colonel Tompkins and Colonel Strangeways, Commanding Officer, "T" Force and "R" Force, respectively.

BORIS T. PASH
Lt Col, MI
Chief of Mission

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BY NARS, Date

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS,
UNITED STATES ARMY
(Alsos Mission)

6 October 1944

SUBJECT: Progress Report No. 6 (Operations), Alsos Mission, France.

TO : Chief, Military Intelligence Service, War Department, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

1. An advance unit of Alsos Mission, headed by Lt. Colonel S. T. Pash, reached Brussels, Belgium, 5 September 1944. Immediate inquiry was made with reference to information on possible German activities in that area relating to a highly classified material. On 7 September 1944, Lt Colonel Pash obtained information on the existence of a quantity of an extremely critical material located near Brussels. Lt. Colonel Pash returned to Paris 8 September 1944, and immediately relayed this message to the War Department.

2. Acting on this information, Major R. R. Furman was dispatched by air from Washington with instructions to secure and ship the critical material. These instructions were delivered to Lt. Colonel Pash by Major Furman on 17 September 1944.

3. On 18 September 1944, Lt. Colonel Pash was called to Supreme Headquarters by the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. After a conference with Lt. General Smith, Chief of Staff, detailed plans for the above operation were discussed with Major General Kenneth Strong (British), Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. A radio message was prepared and dispatched by General Strong to Brigadier Williams, G-2, 21st Army Group, in which it was stated that Lt. Colonel Pash was on a mission of vital importance and that all necessary facilities were to be made available to him. On 19 September 1944, a visit was made to Brigadier Williams at 21st Army Group G-2, without requiring detailed explanation, initiated action immediately. He made all arrangements for permitting Lt. Colonel Pash to take any necessary action to complete the assignment without having to explain to any other person on the Staff, or in the Field, the nature of the Mission. This is in variance with the procedure usually encountered in the American sector and it strongly facilitates the fulfillment of any special assignments of a top secret nature received from the War Department.

4. The Alsos party, consisting of Special Agents Gerald Bertson and Carl Fiebig, with Lt. Colonel Pash, proceeded to reported location of the material sought. Upon arrival, at the brigade headquarters (British) of the sector, it was reported that the location of the materials was at a place in the front lines of the British sector and within 200 yards of the German lines. A reconnaissance revealed that it was possible to approach the desired area with relative safety. Upon entering the area, only light sniper fire was encountered.

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5. A preliminary survey for the materials failed to bring any results. During the period 19 September and 25 September, this area was visited upon three other occasions and finally the desired material was located. During this time, the party was subjected to sniper fire twice and on two occasions the area was under mortar fire from German troops.

6. Upon reporting to Brigadier Williams that the mission was successfully accomplished and the material located, a platoon of British Royal Engineers was put at the disposal of the Mission for guard duty.

7. At no time during this entire operation was it necessary for Lt. Colonel Pash to discuss any matter relating to this mission with any person not concerned and all orders issued in connection with this activity were given by Brigadier Williams.

8. During this same period, a primary target of the Alsos Mission in Eindhoven, Holland, came into control of the Allied forces. On 21 September 1944, trips were made by Lt. Colonel Pash and Special Agent Boutsen to Eindhoven to reconnoiter the primary targets located in that area. At the request of Lt. Colonel Clive (British) of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Combined Intelligence Objective Sub-committee team, arrangements were made for the arrival of the CIOS team and their billeting.

9. At the request of Dr. Goudsmit, Scientific Chief of this Mission, contact was made with the leading scientists in that area and two individuals on the primary target lists were brought to Brussels for a preliminary conference with the CIOS team. This mission being accomplished, the party returned to Paris, arriving in Paris on the evening of 25 September 1944.

For the Chief of Mission:

GEORGE R. GORHAM
Lt Col, MI
Officer in Charge

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Authority NND 750122

ORIGINATORS FILE No.

SHAEF MESSAGE FORM

CALL	CIRCUIT No.	PRIORITY	TRANSMISSION INSTRUCTIONS
	NR		

SPACES WITHIN HEAVY LINES FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY

ORIGINATOR	DATE-TIME OF ORIGIN
FROM (A) SHAEF FWD WBS/rmb	APR 271315B
TO FOR ACTION AGWAR	
TO (W) FOR INFORMATION (INFO) ~~TOP SECRET~~	MESSAGE INSTRUCTIONS: GR

(REF NO.) FWD - 19991 (CLASSIFICATION) ~~SECRET~~ EYES ONLY

THE SPECIAL ALSOS REPEAT ALSOS MISSION HEADED BY BORIS PASH CMA WORKING WITH THE TARE FORCE OF SIX ARMY GROUP HAVE HIT THE JACKPOT IN THE HECHINGEN AREA PAREN FOR THE EYES ONLY OF GENERAL MARSHALL AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR FROM EISENHOWER UNPAREN CMA AND HAVE SECURED HERSONNEL CMA INFORMATION AND MATERIEL EXCEEDING THEIR WILDEST EXPECTATIONS FD FULL DETAILS WILL BE REPORTED LATER THROUGH THE USUAL SECRET CHANNELS CMA BUT WE NOW UNQUESTIONABLY HAVE EVERYTHING AND NONE OF THIS INFORMATION HAS LEAKED OUT

EYES ONLY

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DOD Dir. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1958
NMW by ... date 4Dec61

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COORDINATED WITH:

THIS MESSAGE MUST BE SENT IN CYPHER IF LIABLE TO INTERCEPTION — INITIALS

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT IN CLEAR BY ANY MEANS — INITIALS

Precedence: ~~URGENT~~ URGENT

ORIGINATING DIVISION: Chief of Staff

NAME AND RANK TYPED. TEL. NO.: LT COL J.B.MOORE III 5587

AUTHENTICATING SIGNATURE

TH or TOR | Opr.

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CLEARED BY ORDER SEC ARMY PER SHAEF ltr 27 Jan 1945

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Authority NND 750122
BY NARS, Date

(1)

NR. 1458 DI PROT.

IL SEGRETARIO PARTICOLARE DEL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

To Col Pash
MDR

23 DICEMBRE 1943

AL SIGNOR GENERALE TAYLOR

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

SEDE

IN RISPOSTA AL PRO-MEMORIA DEL 22 DICEMBRE 1943 LE RIMETTO LA LETTERA DI PRESENTAZIONE PER IL T.COL. B.T. PASH DELL'ESERCITO AMERICANO.

MOLTO CORDIALMENTE.

IL SEGRETARIO PARTICOLARE DEL CAPO DEL GOVERNO
(TEN.COL. G.VALENZANO)

Valenzano

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 750122
BY NARS, Date

(1)

Encl 2 to Encl 1

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ERD 223

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2
WASHINGTON

18 September 1944

SUBJECT: ALSOS Mission Activities in France.

TO : Brigadier General T. J. Betts, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Supreme Headquarters - Allied Expeditionary Force, APO 757, c/o PM, New York, New York.

1. A preliminary report concerning the recent successful operations of the Scientific Intelligence (ALSOS) Mission in France reveals that the rapid attainment of the primary ALSOS objective in Paris was facilitated by the cooperation accorded the Mission by you and the members of your staff.

2. This cooperation and all assistance given the operations of the Mission in the past will contribute materially to its overall success and is greatly appreciated by this Division.

CLAYTON BISSELL,
Major General,
A. C. of S., G-2.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

DECLASSIFIED

James C. Fry, MG U.S.Army, Re

WAR DEPARTMENT — 8 May, 1944 6PM

Reference:— PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
W.O. 219. 1985. ERD/2232
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1st Ind. CRE/apo

ALSOS MISSION, MIS, c/o G-2 Section, Hq., ETOUSA, APO 887, US Army - 2 February 1945

TO: Chief, "T" Sub-Division, Office of the ACofS, G-2, Supreme Hqs., Allied Expeditionary Force (MAIN).

1. Reference para. 1, basic communication, ALSOS investigative personnel consider that when they visit CIOS targets, they visit them as an instrumentality of CIOS; therefore, full reports are rendered to CIOS Secretariat covering such investigative activity.

2. Where targets of opportunity are disclosed, full information on results of investigation of such targets is made available to CIOS at the earliest practicable date.

3. Every effort will be made in the future to report fully on the information requested in para. 2 of basic communication.

For the Chief of Mission:

GEORGE R. ECKMAN,
Lt. Col., MI,
Deputy Chief.

Copy sent Secretariat CIOS 4 Feb 45 Doc

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Authority of CALA
29. 9. 45

(74)

55 1243 — SECRET — - 2 -

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Authority NND 750122
BY NARS, Date

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Encl 2 to Encl 1

WAR DEPARTMENT ... 3 May, 1944

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
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SECRET

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

MAIN HEADQUARTERS

GBI/T/312/2

28 January 1945

SUBJECT: Destruction or Evacuation of CIOS Black List Targets.

TO : ALSOS Mission

1. A letter has been received from CIOS requesting data on CIOS targets visited by non CIOS teams.

2. It would be of great assistance if your parties would render a report in duplicate to eTe Sub-Division, G-2, Supreme Headquarters A.E.F. on all CIOS Black List Targets visited, covering where possible:

a. Damage to target

(1) Portions of target demolished
(2) Portions of target intact

b. Evacuation of target

(1) Extent of evacuation
(2) Location to which target was evacuated if possible to obtain.

c. Desirability of further investigation. If further investigation is recommended, a general description of material, both raw and finished, and documents remaining at site is requested.

3. This information would be of great value in carrying out the commitments of eTe Sub-Division to coordinate investigations and to prevent unnecessary trips.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

A.S. "KNIGHT,
Colonel, GSC
Chief/eTe Sub-Division, G-2

c.c. to CIOS

55 1244

SECRET

Encl 2 to Encl

WAR DEPARTMENT — 8 May, 1944 — 6PM

SECRET

WDGB 1
Col. Nichols
72536

MAY 11 1944

General Dwight D. Eisenhower,
Commanding General, U. S. Army Forces,
European Theater of Operations,
London, England.

Dear General Eisenhower:

Lt. Colonel Boris T. Pash, who will deliver this letter, has been designated Chief of the Scientific Intelligence Mission organized by G-2 of the War Department to procure intelligence of the enemies' scientific developments. The Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development is assisting G-2 in the conduct of this mission, and I consider it to be of the highest importance to the war effort.

Colonel Pash was Chief of the Alsos Mission, which operated for similar purposes in Italy. The results obtained from that mission indicate that its activities should be extended to other regions. It is believed that considerable important information will be procured in the European Theater of Operations, particularly after the occupation of territories now under Axis control.

The scientific group of the mission will be headed by a scientist to be selected by the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and it will include the necessary additional scientists competent to seek and evaluate the information. However, your assistance is essential, and I hope that you will give Colonel Pash every facility and assistance at your disposal which will be necessary and helpful in the successful operation of this mission.

The organization and objectives of the mission are more fully explained in a memorandum to the Chief of Staff, USA, from Major General Clayton Bissell, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, WDGS, dated 3 May 1944.

MAY 12 1944

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

DECLASSIFIED
DOD Dir. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1958
NMW by ___ date 10/3/67

ORIGINAL DISPATCHED FROM
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
given to Col. Pash

COORDINATION
AND R[illegible] DIV.
OSW, WAR

Encl 1 to Encl 1

[illegible] have not been located.

James C. Fry

James C. Fry, MG U.S.Army, Ret.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 750122
BY NARS, Date

(1)

Encl 2 to Encl 1

In Reply Refer to:
ID 904 (5-12-44)

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

8 May, 1944 6PM

3 May 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, USA:

Subject: Mission to Collect Intelligence of Enemy's Scientific Developments.

1. a. The bearer of this memorandum is Lt. Colonel Boris T. Pash, Chief of the Scientific Intelligence Mission of the Military Intelligence Division, War Department, whose trip to your theater is referred to in our radio number 33279 of 6 May 1944 and your reply of 9 May 1944, number E26959.

b. On this trip, Colonel Pash will make only preliminary arrangements and return promptly to Washington. Shortly thereafter, it is proposed to send him back to London accompanied by the chief of the scientific group and other personnel.

2. a. Copies of memorandums to the Chief of Staff, dated 1 April 1944, (Tab 1) and 11 May 1944. (Tab 2) are inclosed. These explain the scope of activities contemplated.

b. The organization as set forth in the inclosures is based on the successful experience of the Alsos Mission in Italy and is considered most practicable for the purpose. Since opportunities to gather scientific information will probably diminish rapidly after initial occupation, it is important that members of the Mission be permitted to enter captured territory as soon as the military situation permits.

3. The successful accomplishment of this Mission is considered of highest importance to the War Department. It is requested that the necessary CIC agents with language qualifications and clerk-stenographers be assigned to the Mission when requested by Colonel Pash, and that he be assigned vehicles and other equipment as necessary. It is not anticipated that the number of CIC agents to be requested will exceed six.

4. It is also requested that the necessary arrangements be made to provide Colonel Pash with ample funds for the accomplishment of the Mission. A detailed accounting of funds will be made to the Finance Officer, Military Intelligence Service, War Department.

Clayton Bissell
CLAYTON BISSELL
Major General
A. C. of S., G-2

2 Encls.
Encls 1 and 2.

~~SECRET~~

NOTE:-----Long aware of Colonel Pash's outstanding service, the undersigned volunteered to assemble the supporting information for General Dever's recommendation if Colonel Pash would assist in securing supporting documents. It is unfortunate that some of the communications referred to have not been located.

James C. Fry
James C. Fry, MG U.S.Army, Ret.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 750122
BY NARS, Date

(1)

Encl 2 to Encl 1

SECRET

WDGB 1
Col. Nichols
72536

MAY 11 1944

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Commanding General, U. S. Army Forces,
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Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

MAY 12 1944

COORDINATION
AND R. DIV.
OFF. S. W. WAR

ORIGINAL DISPATCHED FROM
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
given to Col. Pash
MAY 11 1944

DECLASSIFIED
DOD Dir. 5200.9 Sept. 27, 1958
NMW by _____ date 10/3/67

SECRET

Copy for S/W

BY NARS, Date

~~SECRET~~

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

1 September 1944.

SUBJECT: Preliminary Report of ALSOS Mission - Paris Entry.

TO : Chief, Military Intelligence Service,
War Department, Washington, D.C.

1. The following preliminary report is submitted with reference to initial activities in the Paris area of the ALSOS Mission. A complete report will be submitted at an early date covering scientific information recovered and transmitted to the War Department by officer courier.

2. Initial plans for entry and development of target information in the Paris area had to be considerably altered due to rapid developments in the tactical situation indicating an early abandonment of the city with little resistance from the enemy. Lt. Colonel Boris T. Pash, Chief of Mission, Major H.K. Calvert, FA, and two CIC special agents joined the T-Force of 12th Army Group on Wednesday, 23 August 1944. On receipt of information indicating an imminent entry into Paris from a direction other than that in which the T-Force planned to enter, Colonel F.P. Tompkins, Commanding, recommended that the ALSOS party join another unit if early entry was desired. Colonel Tompkins accordingly dispatched Colonel Pash's group to a military force preparing to enter Paris from the south.

3. The ALSOS advance party joined the 102nd U.S. Cavalry Group on Highway 188 at Orsay. Proceeding towards Paris, leading elements of this group were held at Palaiseau. Colonel Pash and party then proceeded to cut across-country to Highway 20 and joined second elements of a French armored division. The ALSOS Mission then entered the City of Paris 0855 hrs., 25 August 1944. The party proceeded to within the city in the rear of the first five French vehicles to enter, being the first American unit to enter Paris.

4. Immediate steps were taken following entry into the city to attempt to reach and secure the Mission's primary target. Four times during the day the party attempted to reach this target, but were turned back by sniper fire. This objective, however, was finally reached at 1640 hrs., 25 August. This highly secret target is being transmitted to London for further examination following preliminary interrogation at Paris.

5. Scientific members of the Mission, headed by Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit, joined the advance party in Paris on 29 August 1944. Scientific members are presently examining the complete list of high priority ALSOS targets, complete scientific report of which will be submitted in detail.

~~SECRET~~

02154

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Authority NND 750122
BY NARS, Date

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

6. The Chief of the Mission desires to express appreciation for the high degree of cooperation afforded ALSOS by Brigadier General T.J. Betts, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, Supreme Hq., Allied Expeditionary Force, by Brigadier General E.L. Sibert, Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, 12th U.S. Army Group, and by Colonel F.P. Tompkins, Commanding T-Force, 12th U.S. Army Group.

7. Headquarters for further operations of ALSOS in the Paris area, the Low Countries and Germany have been established in Paris. The present radio address is ALSOS, Seine Base Section.

For the Chief of Mission:

GEORGE R. ECKMAN,
Lt. Colonel, MI.

SECRET

02154

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 750122
BY NARS, Date

SECRET

	138561	239531	169092	132895	210644	63052	62950
Location, Inventory, 8/4/40	La Boussac	?	?	Trappes	Trappes	Trappes	Trappes
Location, Inventory, 10/6/40	?	Rennes	?	Archeres	Archeres	Archeres	Archeres
Location, Inventory, 12/1/40	St Polde Leon	---	Trappes	Nantes	Rennes	Nantes*	---
In Transit		10/9/40 at Pagny en route Troyes to Metz					11/17/40 at Petit Croix en route Gray to Mulhouse

*Report received from RR office (Prepared from information secured from B.M.W.) shows this car at Compeigne on 11/15/40 enroute Serquigny to Germany.

Notes:

1. B.M.W. reports all cars loaded (nature of merchandise unknown) at all check points. RR reports 132895 empty on 8/4/40 at Trappes.
2. No evidence any of cars did not reach Bordeaux.
3. Further information available at RR stations if records not destroyed.
4. Although Bordeaux-St Jean station has no information, Bordeaux-Bastide may.

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission

DOLEN
MISSING 8 BIS QUAI
29 October 1944

SUBJECT: TA

TO : Major R. R. Furman

1. On Friday, 27 October 1944, T/4 Dolida and the writer went to Bordeaux and called at the office of J. Barronet et Fils, 12 bis Quai Bacolan. This firm formerly acted as representatives and forwarding agents for Societe Generale Metallurgique de Hoboken, which company had given us a letter of introduction to them, requesting that they give us whatever assistance they could in our attempt to locate the material shipped from Le Havre to Bordeaux on 4 June 1940.

2. M. Barronet himself was not in town and was not expected to return until some time the following week. His principal assistant was present however. He stated that he had personally handled material sent from Belgium and was thoroughly familiar with shipments of copper, cobalt, etc. If anyone would know about the material we are looking for, he was quite sure that he would. He stated positively that the material had not reached the warehouses of J. Barronet et Fils and he was of the opinion that it had not reached Bordeaux.

3. I outlined the course of the inquiries that were already made with the railroad offices and at the various railway stations and asked if he had any suggestions to make for further investigations. He thought that the only remaining sources of information was with the French Ministry of Armaments and gave us the name of Captain Lamouzin who in 1940 was connected with the Ministry of Armaments in Bordeaux. We called at the address given but Captain Lamouzin was not known there. A search of a Bordeaux directory failed to disclose any other address and it was assumed that he was no longer located in that city.

F. A. C. WARDENBURG
Expert Consultant

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Authority NND 750112
By CD/SR NARS, Date 24 FEB 1976

INCL #6

SECRET

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission

BOLEN
missing Bordeaux

18 October 1944

SUBJECT: TA

This report records the investigations made in Paris between 12 and 16 October 1944, by Dr. S. A. Goudsmit and the writer, in connection with the seven cars of TA dispatched from Le Havre to Bordeaux on 4 June 1940.

At the office of Societe Nationale des hemins de Fers Francais, 20 Rue de Rome, we found that an investigation had been made in February 1943 in order to trace the four cars which are still missing. This investigation was made at the request of:

Office pour l'Identification et Liquidation
des Marchandises Belges
6 Rue Montalivet
Paris

The results of the investigation were therefore immediately available and a copy of the report was secured and is attached hereto. There is also attached, copy of letter dated 16 February 1943 from the Chef de Gare, Bordeaux-St Jean station to the S.N.C.F., advising that the records of that station for 1940 had been scrapped and that there was no trace of the four cars in question from the partial records still in existence.

The information given us by the S.N.C.F. with regard to the four cars still missing had been secured in the first instance from:

Bureau du Mouvement des Wagons
212 Rue de Bercy
Paris

We then went to the latter office and requested information on all seven cars. This was laterssubmitted in the attached report.

A tabulation has been made and is attached hereto which summarizes the information received from the S.N.C.F. and the B.M.W. In studying the tabulation, the following facts should be borne in mind. Due to the disorganization resulting from the German occupation, the S.N.C.F. caused inventories to be taken at all stations of all rolling stock on 4 August 1940, 6 October 1940 and 1 December 1940. If reported, the location of the seven cars are shown on these three dates, In addition, three of the cars were reported at other dates as in transit to Metz, Mulhouse, and Germany, respectively.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Authority NND 750112
By CD/SR NARS, Date 24 FEB 1976

INCL. #4

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SECRET

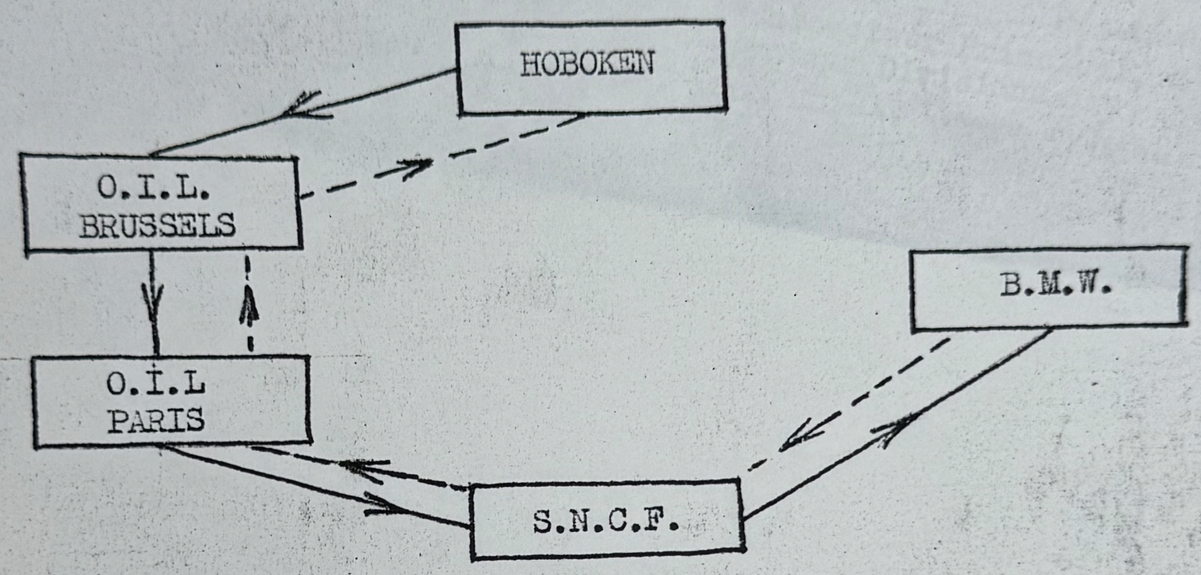
Subject: TA - Continued.

18 October 1944

We called on the O.I.L. to ascertain who requested the investigation made in 1943 and what results were obtained. We learned that Societe Generale Metallurgique de Hoboken had instituted it through the Brussels office of O.I.L. in order to establish loss for war damage insurance purposes. The Paris office had done no more than request information from the S.N.C.F. The Paris office of O.I.L. reported to its Brussels office that all trace of the cars had been lost between Trappes and Juvisy (both near Paris) and that it was not possible to establish that they had been destroyed by acts of war.

A report prepared for us by the O.I.L. is attached.

The following diagram illustrates the course of the inquiry instituted by Hoboken.



F. A. C. WARDENBURG
Expert Consultant

SECRET

Jr - 1500 ex. -
S.N.C.F. - OUEST
Réclamations - Recherches
Dr N° 19437 RZ.7 g

Paris, le 23 Février 1943

Services Financiers - Comptabilité & Contrôle des Recettes
Bureau du Mouvement des Wagons - 212, rue de Bercy - PARIS.

Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir me renseigner, ci-dessous, au sujet du wagon indiqué faisant l'objet de nos recherches :

Wagon			C ou V	Situation actuelle
Région	Série	Numéro		
Belged		132895 - 210644	C futs	exp. ou du 4 Juin 1940 du Havre à Bordeaux St Jean
		62950 - 63050	Guanate de soude	

Partie réservée au B.M.M.

Relevé à la gare de	Date	Train	Venant de :	Allant à :	Vide ou chargé
n° 132895 convert Wilden (DR)	inventorié	le	4-8-40 à Trappes	Tge (vide	
n° 210.644 convert Est	inventorié	le	4-8-40 à Trappes	(chargé)	
	"		6-10-40 à Orléans	dit	
			11-12-40 à Reims	dit	
n° 62950 plat Stuttgart	17/11/40	M 97	Gray	Mulhouse	charge
Signalé d'état Croix Est-Strasbg			P. L'Inspecteur Principal,		
n° 63052 plat DR	15/11/40	3/30	L'Inspecteur Divisionnaire,	Allemagne	Charge
Signalé à Compiègne			Bergerigny		

Bordeaux St Jean PV 16-2-43

LM 26

Division Commerciale
Section des Recherches
Paris St Lazare

Dr 19.437 Rg 79
du 11-2-43

Nous ne pouvons vous donner aucun renseignement au sujet des wagons 132.895 - 2106 HH - 62950 - 63052 d'un envoi du Havre à Bordeaux

destinataire Société Mque de Hoboken Bordeaux,

Vos documents et archives de 1940 ont été envoyés au pilon. Nous avons cependant conservé au bureau des litiges la liste des wagons en trop à cette époque ou réquisitionnés par les A.A. Aucune trace des wagons qui vous occupent.

Pr le chef de Gare P.le
Le chef de bureau p.o. Litiges

Sect: 1
JL/CL

Paris, le 13 Octobre 1944

Note pour Monsieur LAMBILLON,
ou à son défaut, Madame GINESTE

Société Générale Métallurgique d'HOBOKEN -

Vous recevrez Lundi, 16 Octobre, à 15 heures, la visite de MM. GOUDSMIT et WARDENBERG, de l'Armée américaine, qui ont été mandatés à titre privé par la Société Générale Métallurgique d'HOBOKEN, pour rechercher le sort de différents wagons repris sur la fiche ci-contre, évacués par cette Société sur la France en 1940.

Veuillez communiquer à ces Messieurs, sur leur demande, les renseignements ci-dessous concernant les recherches que nous avons effectuées nous-mêmes :

1°- Wagons 132.895 - 210.644 - 62.950 - 63.052,

chargés d'Uranate de soude - 106 fûts - expédiés le 4 Juin 1940 du Hâvre sur Bordeaux.

Nous avons été saisis d'une demande de recherches par la Société Générale Métallurgique d'HOBOKEN le 30 Décembre 1942.

L'enquête effectuée auprès de la S.N.C.F., région OUEST, a simplement permis d'établir que la trace de ces wagons a été perdue entre Trappes et Juvisy (lettre de la S.N.C.F. du 26-6-43.

Il n'est pas possible d'affirmer qu'ils ont été détruits par suite de faits de guerre.

L'original de la lettre du 26 Juin 1943, transmis à O.I.L./Bruxelles le 30 Juin 1943, a dû permettre le dépôt d'un dossier de dommages O.I.L.

2°- Wagons 138.561 - 239.531 et 169.092 -

Nous n'avons jamais été chargés de rechercher ces wagons, qui ne nous ont pas été signalés par les Services français.

Il n'en existe pas de traces au fichier.

Au nom de l'O.I.L.

Jean LIEVENS.

Copie

SOCIETE NATIONALE
DES
CHEMINS DE FER FRANCAIS

Région de l'Ouest — 13 rue d'Amsterdam

EXPLOITATION

Paris, le 26 Juin 1943

Ex. O.C.8
Réclamations
Recherches
Dr. N° 19.437 RZ 7g.

Messieurs,

Votre lettre Sect.1 Cless MET GA/CL du 31 Mai 1943 concernant les wagons 132.895 - 210.644 - 62.950 et 63052 chargés de 106 fûts urunate de soude expédiés le 4 Juin 1940 du Hâvre à Bordeaux St-Jean pour la Société Métallurgique de Hoboken.

J'ai le regret de vous informer que les recherches sont demeurées sans résultats: nous avons perdu la trace de ces véhicules entre Trappes et Juvisy.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance .....

S. N. C. F.

C.R.M. 1 BUREAU
MOUVEMENT DES WAGONS
212, Rue de Bercy - PARIS (XII)

Recherches de Wagons

Sud EST. K. 138.561 - Inventorié le 4/8/40 à La Boussac - chargé
" - de - le 1/12/40 à St Pol de Léon - chargé

Sud Ouest K. 239.531 - Inventorié le 6/10/40 à Rennes - chargé
Signalé le 9/10/40 à Pagny comme remis
aux lignes exploitées par les Chemins de fer
allemands - allant de Troyes à Metz chargé

Sud - EST. K. 169.092 - Inventorié le 1/12/40 à Trappes chargé

Sud - EST. K. 132.895 - Inventorié le 4/8/40 à Trappes - chargé
" le 6/10/40 à Achères - chargé
" le 1/12/40 à Nantes - chargé

Sud - EST. K. 210.644 - Inventorié le 4/8/40 à Trappes - chargé
" le 6/10/40 à Achères - chargé
" le 1/12/40 à Rennes - chargé

Ouest K. 63.052 - Inventorié le 4/8/40 à Trappes - chargé
" le 6/10/40 à Achères - chargé
" le 1/12/40 à Nantes - chargé

Ouest K. 62.950 - Inventorié le 4/8/40 à Trappes - chargé
" le 6/10/40 à Achères - chargé

Paris le 13 octobre 1940

P. le Chef de la Subdivision du Contrôle
des Recettes - Marchandises,
Le Chef de Bureau,

Société Générale Métallurgique de Hoboken

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP - SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME

MAATSCHAPPELIJKE ZETEL: BRUSSEL, WARANDEBERGSTRAAT, N°8
SIÈGE SOCIAL: BRUXELLES, RUE MONTAGNE DU PARC, N°8

HANDELSREGISTER-BRUSSEL
REGISTRE DU COMMERCE DE BRUXELLES N°: 40.669

TELEFOON: ANTWERPEN
TÉLÉPHONE: ANVERS 718.00 (5 l.)

TELEGR.: MÉTAUX - ANVERS

POSTCHECK
COMPTE CHÈQUE POSTAL N°: 2831.96

ALLE BRIEFWISSELING AAN HOBOKEN TE RICHTEN
ADRESSER TOUTE CORRESPONDANCE À HOBOKEN

REF.: Dépt."A"/B.

In het antwoord te vermelden
À rappeler dans la réponse

HOBOKEN, le 9 octobre 1944.
(ANTWERPEN - ANVERS)

Société Générale de Surveillance
4, Rue Jules-Lecesne
LE HAVRE

Messieurs,

URANATE DE SOUDE.

Messieurs Frederic A.G. Wardenburg et Gerald Beatson de l'armée américaine s'occupent de rechercher les wagons d'uranate de soude qui selon votre lettre du 27 août 1940, réf. FD/SV. adressée à notre bureau de Villenave-d'Ornon, ont été expédiés en date du 4 juin à Bordeaux.

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir donner à ces Messieurs toute l'aide possible en vue de ces recherches et notamment les mettre en rapport avec la Compagnie des Docks et Entrepôts du Hâvre chez qui les uranates étaient stockés en zône douanière spéciale.

Nous vous remercions d'avance pour votre bonne obligeance et vous présentons, Messieurs, nos salutations distinguées.-

SOCIETE GENERALE METALLURGIQUE DE HOBOKEN
SOCIETE ANONYME

Directeur Général

Directeur-Adjoint

le Chemin de Fer à ces wagons, l'Administration des Chemins de fer est seule en mesure de la donner.

La correspondance que nous avons échangée en 1942 avec Hoboken et à laquelle nous avions fait allusion au cours de l'entretien que nous avons eu avec vous ne concernait pas ces wagons d'uranate de soude mais des wagons de cuivre.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, nos salutations très distinguées.

a. s.

Le Directeur,

AGNIE
des
ENTREPOTS
DU HAVRE
Société Anonyme - Capital 12.100.000
R. C. Havre 19880
AP

DIRECTION
TÉL. 27.03

Le Tribunal de Commerce du Havre est de convention expresse seul compétent, même en cas d'appel en garantie, de connexité ou de pluralité de défendeurs, et ce par dérogation aux règles ordinaires de procédure.

Havre, le 20 Octobre 1944

10, PLACE CARNOT

F.A.C. WARDENBURG
Alsos Mission
9, rue de Presbourg
- P A R I S --

Wagons N° 138.561 - 26 fûts
239.537 - 26 fûts
169.092 - 31 fûts
132.895 - 23 fûts
210.644 - 28 fûts
62.950 - 26 fûts
63.052 - 29 fûts
---
189 fûts

Monsieur,

Comme suite à notre récent entretien et aux recherches que nous avons faites depuis lors dans nos archives repliées en dehors du Havre, nous pouvons vous donner les renseignements suivants :

Des wagons ont bien été chargés par nos soins au début de Juin 1940. Le nombre total de 189 fûts indiqué est bien exact, mais la destruction de nos bureaux et de nos archives en Juin 1940 nous met dans l'impossibilité d'indiquer :

1°- la date exacte du chargement (qui pourrait sans doute être donnée par le Chemin de Fer), les numéros des wagons et la quantité de fûts chargés dans chacun d'eux.

2°- la destination prévue pour la marchandise.

Quant à la destination effective donnée par .....

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission

OOLEN
MISSING
BYARS

16 October 1944

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Major R. R. Furman

1. After the presence of 81 barrels of material was confirmed at Toulouse, the following party left Toulouse on 3 October:

Lt. Colonel B. T. Pash
Major J. E. Vance
Captain R. C. Augustine
M. Poletto
Pfc Michalic

2. On the 4 October, M. Lassegue was interviewed at the main Bordeaux station. M. Lassegue is the Inspecteur Generale d'Exploitation. M. Lassegue instituted a search for records but reported that no records existed prior to 1942. The reason for the lack of records seems to be that the older records were used for paper manufacture. The archives at the Bordeaux station were inspected and it was confirmed that no records of 1940 were in existence in the main Bordeaux station. M. Lassague stated that in 1940 cars passing through Bordeaux for the south west of France were in general sent by way of Agen toward Toulouse, or by way of Pau and Tarbes, also toward Toulouse. M. Lassague further stated that frequently cars were not consigned to individual firms, but were sent only to various stations. At that time the French quartermaster section assigned new destinations to cars which had previously been destined for occupied territory and determined to which factory the material would be sent. It was also reported that in 1942, at which time the Germans occupied the remainder of France, they took possession of the quartermaster records; however, these may still be in existence. The headquarters of the quartermaster section, which controlled such consignments, was at Toulouse.

3. On the 5th of October, Captain Augustine, Mr. Biebig, Pfc Michalic and the undersigned officer left Bordeaux to make a search of the cars on both the north route through Agen and on the southern route through Tarbes. Following is a list of stations visited:

Marmande	Tarbes	Dax
Agen	Pau	St. Sever
Condéom	Toulouse	Auch
Nerac	Orthez	Castelsarrasin
Eauze	Puyoo	Moissac
Gabarret	Bayonne	Montauban
Mont-de-Marsan		

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4. Evidence was found at both Tarbes and Pau of the passage of the following numbers toward Toulouse:

138561 239537 169092

but no evidence was uncovered for any of the other cars, either on the northern route or on the southern route. In view of the confirmation of the passage of these three cars on the southern route at two stations, it is felt unlikely that the remaining cars passed along this route. The question as to whether or not the remaining cars passed by the northern route through Marmand, Agen and Montauban is not settled conclusively, since the stations visited had records, if any records existed, only for cars actually consigned to the various stations and in no case were records found for all cars passing through these points. In spite of this, it seems likely that some trace might have been found of the remaining cars at one of the stations visited, had they actually passed over the northern route. It will be noted by comparison of the list of stations visited, with the railway map for southwestern France, that all of the important junction points were visited and most of the smaller junctions as well.

5. At Auch, we were informed that there were four major arrondissments for the control of freight in southwestern France. These four sections have headquarters at Bordeaux, Tarbes, Toulouse and Besiers. Although the headquarters of these four sections might not possess records for all cars moved during 1940, they would certainly have records of trains seized by the Germans. The second major recommendation made to the group, was that the quartermaster section at Toulouse be interviewed. The name of Commandante Thansen was mentioned as an officer who had been assigned to the duty of aiding the railroads in consigning cars during 1940. This officer is still believed to be in Toulouse in the quartermaster section. It was also discovered that there were at least several other pouderies in the southwest of France, one at Ste. Hetard (south of Bordeaux), one at Angouleme, at which such valuable material might have been stored.

JOHN E. VANCE
Major, CE

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission

BOLEN
MISSING Boxcars

13 October 1944

SUBJECT: TA

On Monday, 9 October 1944, Dr. F. A. C. Wardenburg and Special Agent Gerald L. Beatson, accompanied by M. Gaston Andre of the Societe Miniere du Haut Katanga, went from Brussels to Antwerp to the plant of Societe Generale Metallurgique de Hoboken and saw M. H. Lecoint, Assistant Manager of the latter company.

M. Lecoint explained fully the circumstances of the dispatch from Hoboken to le Havre in May 1940 of nine carloads of TA and the subsequent dispatch of seven carloads to Bordeaux and the seizure of two by the Germans in le Havre. Both M. Lecoint and M. Andre were convinced that all seven cars would be found in the Bordeaux region and asserted that three of them were at Toulouse in a powder factory. The whereabouts of the other four were not known.

The material had been sent from le Havre consigned to "Inspections des Forges, Ministere de l'Armement Bordeaux". We were advised to check the records of the railway in Le Havre, Evreux (a railway junction), and finally at Bordeaux. We were warned that in all probability nothing of value would be learned short of Bordeaux.

We were informed that, in 1940, two German officers from the Ordnance Department attempted to trace the seven cars from Le Havre but were unsuccessful.

We were given a letter of introduction to Societe Generale de Surveillance

4, Rue Jules-Lecesne
Le Havre
M. du Buc, Manager
M. Guidamour, Assistant Manager

This firm acted as representative of Hoboken in Le Havre. The letter requested that every assistance be given us and that we be put in touch with Hoboken's customs and shipping agents:

Compagnie des Docks et Entrepots
10, Place Carnot
Le Havre
M. Dupont, Manager

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SUBJECT: TA - continued. 13 October 1944

We were also given a letter of introduction to Hoboken's Bordeaux representative:

J. Barronet et Fils, S. A.
12 bis, Quai de Bacalan
Bordeaux

This letter requested that full assistance be given us and particularly that we be put in touch with the several stations and offices of the railways which might be of assistance in tracing the material.

We proceeded to Le Havre on Tuesday, 10 October 1944.

We found that the office of the Societe Generale de Surveillance had been destroyed by bombing. Intensive search revealed only that the company had no new address, the principals were living somewhere in the country, and that a post office box was maintained from which a stenographer got mail from time to time.

We then interviewed the chef de gare at the railroad station and learned that all records were destroyed by bombing. It was suggested that duplicates might be found in the Paris office:

Societe Nationale de Chemins de Fer Francais
Division Commerciale
8me Section
20, Rue de Rome
Paris

We then went to the office of Cie des Docks et Entrepots and saw M. Dupont and several of his assistants. We were told that all of the companies' old files had been sent to the country for safety and that several days would be required to make them available. In any case all that could be learned from their records was car numbers, weights, date of dispatch, etc., which information we already had from Hoboken who had secured it in the first instance from Docks et Entrepots. M. Dupont promised to have the files searched in any case and to advise us of the results by mail.

We returned to Paris on Wednesday, 11October 1944.

DR. F. A. C. WARDENBURG
Expert Consultant

~~SECRET~~

OOLE

missing Boxcars

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission

8 October 1944

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Major Robert R. Furman

FROM PAIS ALSOS.

1. When we reached Toulouse, after leaving the chateau, we contacted a Chief Engineer named Albert and told him we were looking for a shipment of the government powder factory--Poudere-de-Toulouse. At that time I found out that Polette had seen a French government official in Paris and told him that we were going down there and this French official than gave this man a note that we were going to Toulouse saying what Messr. Polette was looking for and that they were to extend courtesies. The Chief Engineer told us that he knew exactly what we were looking for and that there were 81 barrels that were shipped to Bordeaux in early July 194 --that these barrels were placed in various warhouses scattered about individually and after the departure of the Germans were collected and put together. At no time did the Germans make any inquiries about this material according to the statement of the Chief Engineer they didn't know it was there.

2. After a check by Major Vance of the material and his statement that it was radio-active, we left Toulouse, promising to tell the Chief Engineer of the disposition which was to be made of that material. We stated that we had to go back to Paris and report on the finding of this material before we knew what action would be taken.

3. We then proceeded to Bordeaux where we contacted the Chief Inspector of the traffic control of the French railroad. He stated that after making the check of the documents referring to shipments and car movements prior to 1942 were destroyed through an order by the French government to use all paper dated before January 1942 for scrap. They had no documents or any way of telling about the cars that we were looking for. However, they would have an inventory made by the Germans of all the cars found in that area and we had that inventory checked. There were no numbers that would correspond to the numbers that we were looking for. This Chief Enspector then called various main railroad points to find out if they maintained any documents prior to 1942, and found no place where there were any documents available.

4. After completion of this work we took the following action: I returned with Beatson and Messr. Polette, dropping Polette off at the chateau. Beatson and I proceeded to Paris to make arrangements to pick up the material. Major Vance, Captain Augustine and Fiebig remained in that area and wer e to initiate a search through all the main railroad junctions to see if the material could be found. They are to meet me in Toulouse on Tuesday night.

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Memo to Major R R Furman - continued. 8 October 1944

5. During this entire activity the railroad officials were not told and do not know the nature of the material we are looking for. When questioned if the Germans were interested in any materials that the railroads may have had, and if any special commissions were had, the Chief Inspector sead that there was a German mission which was a general mission to check on all the railroad materials and stocks, but at no time was there any special mission to check on nickel copper, zinc, or any other materials that they may have had.

BORIS T. PASH
Lt Col, MI
Chief of Mission

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from
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Record Group No. 77

MED

11.711 Belgium Misc.
Olen Invest. Missing
Box Cars

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission
APO 887

3 January 1945

SUBJECT: Emergency Plans--ALSOS Mission.

TO : Chief, Foreign Branch, Military Intelligence Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. In view of the existing tactical situation, the ALSOS Mission has formulated the following:

a. Evacuation of Strassburg Headquarters.

b. Evacuation of Paris Headquarters.

2. On 28 December 1944, Chief of the Mission made a trip to Strassburg Headquarters to check on the activities of that headquarters and at the same time formulate any necessary plans in connection with the tactical situation. It was decided that the situation at Strassburg is not being sufficiently secured from the point of view of ALSOS Mission activities, and therefore, Captain R.C. Augustine now in charge of the Strassburg office was instructed to take following action:

a. Remove all documents of interest to the ALSOS Mission to the "T" Force Headquarters located at a point thirty (30) miles west of Strassburg. This would give all opportunity to remove any documents in the event of enemy activity in that area.

b. Captain R.C. Augustine was instructed to keep in daily contact with G-2 of the Division responsible for that area and at a time when the situation may become critical, to remove the personnel to "T" Force Headquarters.

c. Major Russel A. Fisher, scientific representative, was returned to Paris.

d. All papers and materiel which were of no further use to the Mission and the presence of which may indicate the nature and work of ALSOS Mission were to be destroyed or burned.

3. Lt. Col. George R. Eckman and Lt. William R. Rosenberger, both stationed in Paris at present, were directed to prepare a plan for the evacuation of the Paris office in event tactical situation developed to such an extent that removal of the Paris office to a location further west would be considered more advisable. A plan is prepared which is considered practical and which it is believed would leave no documentary evidence of ALSOS activities.

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BY NARS, Date
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BY NARS, Date

4. This is an informatory report only inasmuch as it is believed that War Department may be interested in precautionary measures taken by this unit in view of the tactical situation.

5. The above plans in no way indicate that a critical situation exists and that a possibility may develop which may require the execution of these plans.

For the Chief of Mission:

GEORGE R. ECKMAN
Lt Col., MI
Deputy Chief

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BY NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
First U.S. Army Group.
ASS'T. CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2

7 Nov 44

To: Col. Dickson G-2 First Army

This is to introduce Lt. Col. Pash, Inf. (G-2 War Dept) who is on a mission of secrecy which he will outline to you.

He should be given every assistance.

Lt Col Ford
Bat O-L

Gen

E. L. Sibert
Brig Gen
Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2

10 Jan. 44	Maj. Allis and Lt. Comdr. Old departed for trip to Bari, Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto to confer further with Italian Air Force, Army and Navy Personnel, and G-2 Advanced AFHQ. Lt. Col. Pash began arranging for inclusion of Alsos Mission in S Force thru Col. Smith, Commanding Officer.
11-15 Jan. 44	Drs. Fisk and Johnson conferred further with Univ. of Naples professors, and engineers from various industrial concerns. Lt. Col. Pash continued S Force planning at Caserta, and visited II Corps, 34th Div. and 168th Inf. CP. Maj. Allis and Lt. Comdr. Old returned from trip 15 Jan.
16-17 Jan.	Housed Calosi in our apartment. Questioned him at length.
19-22 Jan.	Housed Fiorio and Gasperi in our apartment. Questioned them at great length.
23 Jan.	Dr. Johnson departed for Washington, D.C.
24 Jan. - 1 Feb.	Operating with S Force. Dr. Fisk and Lt. Paolino departed for Washington, D.C. 31 Jan.
2-4 Feb.	Inspected pieces of captured guided missiles and conferred with British and U.S. Intelligence officers concerned.
5 Feb.	Lt. Col. Pash conferred with Col. Howard, Advance CP 5th Army, and with OSS 5th Army on Operation Shark.
7 Feb.	Lt. Col. Pash departed for Algiers to obtain PT boat for Operation Shark from ComNavNaw.
8-10 Feb.	Conferences with CSDIC and G-2 Advanced AFHQ. Lt. Comd'r. Old and Capt. Stanard visited OSS, 5th Army.
10-14 Feb.	Lt. Col. Pash and Maj. Allis in Anzio in connection with guided missles. Lt. Comd'r. Old writing Alsos Mission Report.
15 Feb.	Lt. Col. Pash, Lt. Comd'r. Old, and Capt. Stanard visited OSS, 5th Army to make final arrangements on Operation Shark.
16-21 Feb.	Alsos Mission Report written.

SECRET

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
1530 P STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tab. B-2

VANNEVAR BUSH
Director

February 29, 1944

Brigadier General L. R. Groves
Room 5120, New War Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Alsos Mission

Dear General Groves:

Lieutenant Colonel Pash and Major Allis have called on me during the past two days and I gather that presently the remaining members of the Mission will return to this country. I feel that this has been a decidely interesting experiment, and although the specific results of interest to your project have been few, some of the information obtained by the Mission which relates to work of the NDRC has been most significant and one or two items have, in my opinion, justified the whole enterprise.

In addition to the information obtained, the idea of sending such a Mission for the purpose of seeking scientific intelligence, largely through leaning for assistance on existing intelligence agencies in the field, is to my knowledge a new one. The observations, conclusions, and recommendations of the group will be of decided interest.

I understand that upon the return of Drs. Fisk and Johnson an interim report was submitted to you, and I assume that with the return of the entire Mission a final report with conclusions and recommendations will be placed in your hands. The scientific and technical information thus presented will be of very direct value to the various research groups in Army, Navy, and OSRD whose activities are concerned, and already, as you know, the summary of intelligence information contained in the notes brought back by Drs. Fisk and Johnson, which concern areas other than your own, has been forwarded to the appropriate research groups.

The auspices and arrangements under which the Mission operated were well arranged since every facility was provided to the Mission to carry out its assignment.

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Tab. B-2

Apparently the group was well received in the field, and this may be due to several reasons. First, there was no other group similarly staffed or operating in the same manner in that area. Second, the Mission made itself useful to other agencies and assisted them in various ways. In addition, the method of operation, that is, through leaning on existing operating groups in the field rather than setting up a competing organization, brought excellent cooperation from the groups already operating and dispelled any fears of a new competitive organization being created.

I have been interested in the experiment which this Mission represents, first, as a member of the Policy Committee, second, as a contributor of part of the scientific personnel, and third, as the recipient of some of the valuable scientific intelligence which the group have discovered. I am writing you now to give you my present impressions. I shall, of course, be glad to confer with you in regard to any aspect of the further extension of this idea which may be recommended.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ V. Bush
V. Bush
Director

8-12-51

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THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers

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13 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Teams.

TO: Commanding General,
U. S. Forces in the
European Theatre of Operations.

1. This letter is addressed to the theatre commanders in order to explain the purposes for which these teams are being supplied and to assure theatre commanders that these teams are not an outside agency sent to operate in their theatre independently of their control.

2. These teams of technical specialists on enemy equipment from the Technical Services of the Army Service Forces will be attached to the theatres with the concurrence of the theatre commanders. They are furnished for operation under the complete control of the theatre commander for the purpose of assisting the theatre commander in securing captured equipment, in insuring the flow of such materiel to the United States for research, in performing functions stated in Section II, Training Circular No. 81, War Department, dated 6 November 1942, and in performing such other functions in connection with technical intelligence in general as may be desirable.

3. Although the personnel of these teams are charged to the strengths of the Chiefs of Technical Services, it is not intended that this status interfere with theatre control while such personnel are in the theatre. However, such status will permit the promotion of such personnel according to vacancies available to the Chiefs of Technical Services and will simplify the return of such personnel to the United States for consultation at the end of six months or other periods and also the movement from one theatre to another whenever a theatre becomes inactive.

4. Many examples could be cited in which we have improved our equipment because of studies of enemy equipment. Several examples are cited here:

a. An automatic radio transmitter used as sea rescue equipment by our forces was copied from a German model.

b. With certain important modifications in the fuzes used, the German "Butterfly" anti-personnel bomb has been redesigned by the Ordnance Department and adopted for use by the Army Air Forces.

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c. As a result of a study of the German 4-meter base rangefinder, several design features of the German rangefinder are being incorporated in a United States design.

d. The 15-cm and 21-cm German rockets are designed to rotate axially in flight to keep the rocket stable by means of off-center vents. Actual firing of these rockets showed that they had relatively good accuracy. The Ordnance Department is designing rockets which are similarly spin stabilized.

e. The Ordnance Department has made and is presently test-firing artillery and ammunition therefor for basic design data purposes, almost identical to the German 75-mm recoilless gun.

It should be noted that most of the items cited involve the Ordnance Department. This is due to the fact that the Ordnance Department sent the first technical specialists on enemy equipment to the theatres over a year ago. The Ordnance specialists were followed by Signal Corps specialists last summer. Because of the excellent results accruing from the presence of the Ordnance specialists, War Department approval was obtained and the concurrence of the commanders of the active theatres to extend the coverage of enemy equipment to include enemy quartermaster, medical, engineer, chemical warfare as well as ordnance and signal.

5. In order that these teams may best accomplish their purpose, it is necessary that they receive the cooperation of the various forces in the theatre to which end it is recommended that the commissioned members of these teams be given letters of authority covering their activities so as to insure the cooperation of commanders of lower echelons, particularly those of front line units. It is especially desired that they be given every opportunity to accompany assault forces so that they may, so to speak, win the race against the souvenir hunters and the destroyers of enemy equipment.

6. It is specifically requested that no personnel of the groups be assigned or attached to Joint Intelligence Collection Agencies as it is desired that they operate in the forward areas under the direct authority of the theatre commander. It is recommended that they be placed under the control of the theatre G-2.

7. Theatre commanders are requested to distribute copies of the technical reports of these teams as follows: seven (7) copies to MID, War Department, of which two (2) should be marked for the Chief of Technical Service concerned and one (1) for the Commanding General, Army Service Forces. In those theatres having a Joint Intelligence Collection Agency it is desired that an additional copy be furnished such agency. It is requested that teams be authorized to send an information copy of their reports directly to the Chief of their Technical Service.

8. Arrangements should be made for team members to assist in the interrogation of prisoners of war who have special knowledge of enemy radar equipment or of other special equipment or of enemy secret weapons.

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9. Arrangements should also be made to enable the personnel of these temas to cooperate fully with similar personnel of our naval forces and of Allied forces in the same theatre.

10. The War Department is interested in obtaining photographs, tracings, or other reproductions of name plates, serial numbers, and all other arsenal or manufacturers' markings on all captured material as these are one of the best sources of information regarding the location, type, and amount of production of aircraft factories and other munitions plants, and of the number of weapons and major items of equipment the enemy has produced. Information of this kind increases in value in direct proportion with the number of exhibits relative to name plate and serial number data collected.

11. Appended hereto as Appendix A is a table showing the strengths and grades of the personnel of the teams. Due to the shortage of personnel available to the Chiefs of the Technical Services, no additional personnel can be furnished to the theatres. However, should additional personnel chargeable to the theatre be furnished they should join the basic teams.

12. Appended hereto as Appendix B is a suggested special list of equipment including only such items of other than regular individual equipment which are considered necessary for the proper functioning of the teams and which should be authorized by the theatre commander.

BREHON SOMERVELL,
Lieutenant General,
Commanding.

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OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1530 P STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VANNEVAR BUSH
Director

March 18, 1944

Major R. R. Furman
Room 5119, New War Department Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Major Furman:

I wish to acknowledge for Dr. Bush receipt of three copies of the Alsos Mission Report, dated March 4, 1944. We have made arrangements for the appropriate technical sections to be brought to the attention of the various parts of NDRC which are concerned with the particular subject matter involved. In addition, the portions relating to German and Italian research are being referred to people like Dr. Compton and Dr. Conant. I have read the full report and feel that the information contained in it is most interesting from a scientific and technical standpoint, and I trust that the recommendations will receive due consideration in connection with the extension of this type of activity into other areas.

This project on which you and I collaborated seems to have been successful and represents something new in intelligence activities. Not only do we have the record of the Mission itself, but I understand that other organizations in the Theatre with whom the Alsos Mission worked have reported favorably on its activities and the assistance which it rendered to them. Although the results were rather meagre as far as your particular interests were concerned, both the direct and indirect results in other fields certainly repay the effort involved in organizing and conducting the Mission.

Very sincerely yours,

Carroll L. Wilson

Carroll L. Wilson
Executive Assistant
to the Director

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NND 730039
By ERC NARS, Date 6-3-74

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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8-12-13
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By authority A. C. of S., G-2

Date 4/1/44 (CPN)

In Reply Refer to:
MID 904 (4-1-44)

1 April 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: Investigation of the Enemy's Secret Scientific Developments.

I. Discussion.

1. The high value of the recent scientific intelligence mission to Italy (Tab A) is attested in the inclosed letter from Dr. Vannevar Bush to General Groves (Tab B-2).

2. a. Scientific intelligence available in other theaters should be collected in a similar manner. The Director, New Developments Division, so recommends (Tab C) and General Groves (Tab B-1) and Dr. Bush concur. Such intelligence will hasten the improvement of our weapons during the war, and will place the enemy's latest developments at our disposal for prompt use after the war. The personnel who collect this information must be highly qualified to inquire into all the principal fields of science.

b. Knowledge of the enemy's research can be obtained as our troops advance into Western Europe. Since opportunities for gathering scientific intelligence diminish rapidly after occupation, the work must proceed promptly after each tactical advance. Hence the mission must be organized in advance and held in readiness.

3. a. It is proposed that a scientific intelligence mission be organized in the Military Intelligence Division, with the assistance of General Groves and Dr. Bush, and that it be sent into various portions of active theaters at suitable times. The military and civilian scientific personnel will be selected by General Groves and Dr. Bush and the intelligence and administrative personnel by Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

b. The proposed mission will not work efficiently if borrowing of personnel and reorganizing are necessary before every trip. Since MIS has no surplus personnel, a temporary increase in personnel allotted to the Chief, MIS is proposed as part of the plan.

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By ERC NARS, Date 6-4-74

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c. The plan is outlined in more detail in Tab D.

4. The plan has the concurrence of Dr. Bush, General Groves, and General Henry.

II. Action recommended:

1. That the plan herein be approved.

2. That the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and Major General L. R. Groves be directed to take the necessary action to put the plan into effect.

CLAYTON BISSELL
Major General
A. C. of S., G-2.

Incls.:
Tabs A, B-1, B-2, C, D.

This memo was approved 4 April, 1944 (stamp approval - by order Sec. War., Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy C/S. Signed by Brig Gen O L Nelson, Asst. Dep. C/S)

OPD

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by authority A. C. of S.

In reply refer to:
MID 904 (8 Apr 44)

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2
WASHINGTON

Date 8 APR 1944 (BPM)

8-1-2-5-6

39

8 April 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL LESLIE R. GROVES, C.E.:
Room 5120, New War Building
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Mission for Collecting Intelligence of the Enemy's Secret Scientific Developments.

1. The Chief of Staff has approved the G-2 study in which you recently concurred, providing for the organization of a mission capable of collecting intelligence of the enemy's secret scientific developments. A copy of the approved study is inclosed for your file.

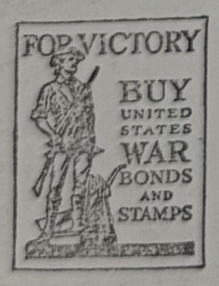
2. Preliminary steps toward the selection of the M.I.S. personnel of the mission are being taken. I have advised Dr. Bush of the plan's approval so that he will be prepared to hear from you regarding the selection of scientific personnel.

3. Colonel C. P. Nicholas (ext. 72536) has been designated to represent G-2 in general supervision of the project. He is already acquainted with Major Robert R. Furman of your office and, unless you indicate some other wish, will continue to work with Major Furman in making various arrangements pertaining to the mission.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

JOHN WECKERLING
Colonel, G.S.C.
Deputy A. C. of S., G-2

Incl.
Copy Memo for C/S, 1 Apr 44, with incls.



DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Authority 730039
By ERC NARS, Date 6-4-74
NND

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Authority 730039
By NARS, Date

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THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF 1 PAGE(S)
NO. 1 OF 6 COPIES, SERIES A

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REFER TO FILE NO. EIDM WL-13

P. O. BOX 2610
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON

12 April 1944

Subject: Status of New Alsos Mission.

MEMORANDUM to Major General L. R. Groves.

1. Plan of operation has been studied and will be recommended to you by Colonel Nicholas. It is expected that the plan to be advocated will be essentially that which you have thought best and have expected to be followed. The one difference between the Italian Mission and the new mission organizations will be a more defined latitude of operation for the Commanding Officer who will confine himself to implementing and facilitating the plans of the so-called Dean of Scientists. This head scientist is responsible for carrying out the scientific investigations and making the necessary reports.

2. As a result of an attitude of cautiousness or perhaps suspicion on the part of Colonel Weckerling toward Lt. Col. Pash plus the remarks of a number of the scientific members of the Italian Mission, Colonel Nicholas has proceeded carefully before accepting Col. Pash as Commanding Officer. While the remarks made by the scientists were made in an unofficial manner and not meant to be harmful, the appointment of Pash as Commanding Officer was nearly blocked. By getting all members to discuss Col. Pash and the problems of the Commanding Officer openly with Nicholas, I believe the problem has been solved and I have been informed by Colonel Nicholas that he will recommend that Col. Pash be appointed. The attached memorandum records the important comments made by the scientists in discussing administrative procedures and Col. Pash's qualifications with Colonel Nicholas and may be of interest to you.

1-2-1-6

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Authority NND 730039
By ENC NARS, Date 6-4-74 FURMAN

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF 3 PAGE(S)
3 COPIES, SERIES A

12 April 1944

Notes on Meetings with Colonel Nicholas and Members of the Alsos Mission Concerning Appointment of a Commanding Officer.

Comments Made by Fisk. The mission was physically taken care of in a very satisfactory way. Pash had, however, no understanding of the scientific part of the mission and perhaps an understanding of the scientific problems would be the necessary qualification for the appointment of a Commanding Officer. Pash had credentials in his possession giving him high priority and authority which he exhibited to get the mission what it needed. It is felt that he exhibited these credentials unnecessarily at times which caused embarrassment to those in the mission and showed lack of good judgment. Pash undoubtedly has a facility for handling people and carried himself in the various offices of the Command with great diplomacy and efficiency. He possesses a persevering drive so essential to his job and an enthusiasm which is not common. It is, however, this enthusiasm plus lack of real understanding as to the scientific objectives that caused him to make some errors such as willingness to expose the mission unnecessarily to hazards on the Anzio Beachhead and at Cassino, where excitement was certainly to be gained but likelihood of getting knowledge of enemy activities rather remote. The risk involved in taking these chances did not appear to be worth the little knowledge that could be obtained.

It is believed that the Commanding Officer should have a broad understanding of the various fields of scientific activity which could be based upon engineering or scientific education, or merely assimilated knowledge by exposure to the business of the NDRC over a period of a few months. In appointing the Commanding Officer the long range intelligence functions should not be disregarded. Establishment of scientific intelligence through continued missions and other activities may last the war and be continued in peace time, therefore, the selection of a Commanding Officer from those best qualified is essential. From experience, rank means a great deal in active Theater of Operations. Therefore, the Commanding Officer should be a military officer cognizant of the Command and troop difficulties and procedures.

Fisk added a few remarks concerning the type of scientist necessary for such a mission. It was his belief that the specialized knowledge of a scientist is seldom used in the Theater, that a broad knowledge is the better qualification. A person with an understanding

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By ERC NARS, Date 6-4-74

of the various research fields could on occasion call in specialists as soon as he recognizes the need for detailed information in any one field.

Fisk summed up his opinion of Pash with the remark that Pash should have an active role in the mission, a role in which he is well suited and that with certain restrictions placed on Pash he would be willing to serve again with him.

Remarks Made by Johnson. The remarks of Fisk were concurred in. As far as restrictions are concerned, flexibility rather than restrictions would be more practical inasmuch as conditions in the Theater can never be determined before hand and action often depends upon the judgment and discretion of the Commanding Officer. He agreed that changes of Theater by the mission should be approved by Washington and that Groves, Bush and G-2 should direct the general activities of the mission. He emphasized the fact that there was no background of experience for the Italian mission. He also believed that any new mission should recognize that there was no virtue to exposing the mission to hazards. He believed that personal relations of the mission are very important and the quality of congeniality is essential in the Commanding Officer.

Comments Made by Allis. The remarks which the two preceding scientists made were concurred in. It was believed that the Commanding Officer should be a scientist and the administrative man his executive. Commander Old concurred generally in this thought.

Comments Made by Colonel Nicholas. (In addition to those brought out in the discussions with the scientists). The Commanding Officer should carry the administrative load. The scientists can determine the direction of the mission. Pash was evidently efficient and aggressive, perhaps a little to anxious to show his credentials and to get the mission into hazardous areas. The mission shoud, perhaps, be handled by two individuals to have the relation between them similar to the relation between the pilot and observer in an airplane. The Commanding Officer should arrange operational activities only upon request of the scientists. The plan to be worked out could be somewhat as follows: the mission could be divided in two parts, headed by a Dean of scientists for a reporting team and a Commanding Officer charged with administrative duties. The Dean of scientists will be charged with accomplishing the investigations and making the reports to the interested agencies. The Commanding Officer will be charged with facilitating and implementing the plans of the scientists insofar as it can be done under the conditions existing in the Theater. A briefing of the Commanding Officer in the

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various research interests would be helpful but his activities should be designed in such a way as to limit his participation in the scientific activities.

Robert Furman

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS Mission

22 October 1944

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
NWD 730039
Authority
By ERS NARS, Date 6-4-74

SUBJECT: Report on the Alsos Mission

TO : Major General L. R. Groves

1. The Alsos Mission presently consists of three (3) OS.R.D. members, five (5) ASF members, eight (8) Navy members and eleven (11) officers, enlisted and clerical personnel. The principal headquatters is in Paris. As you already know, Lt. Colonel Pash is commanding and Dr. Goudsmit is the scientific chief. Those briefed in the project field are Goudsmit and Wardenburg. The primary interest of the Mission in our work is known to Lt. General Smith, Chief of Staff, SHAEF. The Mission is attached to the G-2 Section, Communication Zone, for administration, which is the house-keeping organization for the theater.

2. In my opinion, the conduct of the investigations in the project field by Dr. Goudsmit has been sufficient and have been handled in a discreet manner. His reports have been directed to me, which in turn I have forwarded to you. I have tried to keep you advised in the same fashion as I did before my departure. Information has not been withheld, but instead, supplementary reports have been accumulated here and forwarded when the information was developed to a point of being useful. Investigations in this theater have been minimized for security reasons. While no big targets had been overlooked, it was not thought wise to exploit every possible target. This policy has been adopted on the premise that all information to date indicates the enemy is not engaged upon any serious work in our field. If we approach every possible source of information as we lead up to Germany, we only greaten the chances of alerting the enemy of our great interest in this field and consequently run the risk of loosing the vital information and material which we hope to find once we reach Germany. The risk involved is not commensurate with the gain.

3. The reports of the Mission titled "Progress Reports" should not be considered of interest to the project, they are only meant to be an accounting of Colonel Pash's activities to G-2. The reference to any activity or interest in our work should and will be omitted from these progress reports in the future. In the position of one interested in the Mission, I am recommending to Colonel Pash that his reports in the future contain no superfluous or amusing annecdotes leading up to the investigation unless the instance has some bearing on the investigation. It is thought that his reports are flavored with such details to show the War Department that his job is not an easy one, that there are risks involved, and that to take these risks, he should be properly equipped both with the personnel and the equipment.

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4. There are difficulties now apparent in the general conduct of the Mission. Some of these problems are such that can only be handled in Washington. One is authorization for proper number of personnel and equipment for the Mission. A request to the War Department for this personnel and equipment was initiated by Colonel Pash, and approved by Colonel Conrad, when Pash first came to the theater. To date the War Department had taken no action on this request. Everything that Colonel Pash has in his possession at the time of this writing, he has had either to beg, borrow or steal. The theater does not favorably accept War Department missions when the mission comes to the theater without the tools to work with or without authorization to obtain such tools from the theater. After several attempts to have a T/O and T/E approved, as other priority missions have, namely, JICA, Colonel Conrad requested that I take action, which I did in the form of a cable to you. Incidentally Colonel Conrad has cooperated 100 per cent with both Major Calvert and myself because he does appreciate the work the Mission was placed in the field to accomplish.

5. If there has been failure of the Mission, as a whole, to obtain highly valuable information upon which to base reports, then this faulure can be accredited to one of two factors, namely, (1) the interested services have not attached the right kind of personnel with the mission and consequently such personnel does not obtain the information, or (2) personnel is fitted for the job but there is no information of real value has been found to date. It is not believed within the perview of the administrative personnel of the Mission to evaluate scientific reports on which they have no knowledge other than a layman. Of course Goudsmit reads and approves all reports, but he does so more in the sense of an over-all coordinator and general evaluator. Evaluation in the final analysis is for the interested service and not from the Mission personnel. The mission is only a service unit to service those agencies that need to place highly trained investigators in the field to investigate targets that are of such a scientific and specialized nature that are incapable of being investigated by men already in the theater. If the mission gets personnel and equipment, they will see to it that adequate service is furnished these representatives.

6. There has been evidence of not enough team play and organization among scientific personnel, such as were characteristic of the mission that went to Italy. This can be corrected by placing as chief of the mission an officer with the rank of Colonel, who has scientific knowledge but is primarilly qualified to organize and administrate the various research and development surveys.

7. The above weaknesses and others which are not discussed can be rectified without resorting to taking drastic steps. Present operations are coming to a close. It is generally thought that the military situation will not give rise to new targets before spring. In this event, I plan to take the Mission back to Washington and possibly formulate new policies.

8. I consider the Mission as a medium for gaining intelligence information. There are other means, however, of obtaining this information which are now available without conducting such a large group of people not interested in our problem. The plan to continue our activitiesin obtaining scientific intelligence no longer has to be dependent upon the condition that there are no other agencies in the field capable of obtaining such. There are theater organizations under the auspices of SHAEF, such as the Combined Intelligence Objectives Subcommittee, O.S.R.D., etd, which could probably act as a vehicle for obtaining this information. During the next two weeks, study will be made here to determine all alternates courses. It is very probable that one or two suggestions will be made: (1) a re-juvenated Alsos with a new scientific chief. Have Goudsmit attached to the Mission as an investigator solely for the project investigation. This would relieve him of the burden and responsibility of being scientific chief, allow him to give all his attention to our work; Take steps to control the activities of the members of the Mission along the lines of the experience gained by the present operation, or (2) establish a mission only interested in the project field without benefit of cover, but without loss of security. This group could be attached to SHAEF, the American Embassy in London, or to Communication Zone, and would have the same attributes that Alsos is supposed to have. This mission might also have associated with it all typesof investigators dealing in secret weapons, such as V-1, V-2, etc, which would assure us that the field is being thoroughly covered.

9. In my opinion, Lt. Colonel Pash's work in arranging Mission activities has been exemplary. He has demonstrated ability to successfully accomplish a specific job. His ability to conduct administrative affairs of the Mission are not so pronounced as his flair for operations, in which he excells. With the guidance in administration he can continue to be a most useful and loyal officer. His operation in obtaining the material is worthy of any commendation you feel advisable.

R. R. FURMAN
Major, CE

Special Orders)
:
No ..... 93)

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Headquarters Ninth Service Command
Fort Douglas, Utah, 14 April 1944

E X T R A C T

59. Par 1 SO 77 this hq 1944 pertaining to LT COL BORIS T. PASH 0275706 MI is revoked. (210.482 (SPRPO))

60. VOCG 9th Serv Comd 28 Mar 1944 relieving LT COL BORIS T. PASH 0275706 MI fr asgmt and dy SCU 1916 Cen Security Dist, San Francisco, Calif eff o/a 29 Mar 1944 and asgng him to Manhattan Dist, NY with sta at Washington, DC and directing travel by commercial aircraft (par 3b (2) AR 55-120) for accomplishment of emergency war mission are confirmed and made of record the exigencies of the serv having been such as to preclude the issuance of written orders in advance. WP TDN TPA PCS. 1-5090 P 431-01-02-03-07-08 A 0425-24. (210.31 (SPRPO))

By command of Major General McCOACH:

JOHN H. WILSON
Colonel, General Staff Corps
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

M. F. MOCHAU
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General.

A TRUE EXTRACT COPY:

Boris T. Pash

BORIS T. PASH
Colonel, GSC

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

WEF/rel-10737.

AG 201-Pash, Boris T.
(24 Apr 44) PO-A

Orders.

25 April 1944.

EXTRACT

Letter orders for: Lieutenant Colonel Boris T. Pash, 0275706, MI.

THRU: Chief, Military Intelligence Service.

TO: Lieutenant Colonel Boris T. Pash, M. I.

1. Lieutenant Colonel Boris T. Pash, 0275706, M. I., will proceed on or about 25 April 1944, from Washington, D.C., to Camp Ritchie, Maryland, on temporary duty in connection with Military Intelligence activities, and upon completion of this temporary duty, which will require approximately two (2) days, return to proper station.

2. Authority is granted for the performance of the travel by Government automobile.

3. TDN. 1-5412 P 432-02 A 0425-24. The provisions of War Department Circular #60, cs, apply.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. E. Fitzgerald

Adjutant General.

Redacted

RESTRICTED

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AG 201-Pash, Boris T.
(10 May 44)PO-A

BDC/lgp/wt/2416
Br. 77167

Restricted

EXTRACT

10 May 1944

Letter orders for: Lieutenant Colonel Boris T. Pash, 0275706, MI.

1. Directed proc o/a ****** on temp dy, fr Wash D. C. to station outside continental US, and to such other places as may be necessary. He will report to TAG, Room 1050, Munitions Building, for processing and transportation, upon completion of which he will proc fr Washington, D. C., a/o New York, N. Y. to destination, reporting upon arrival to the CO for duty. Upon completion of this temp dy will return to proper sta, Wash. D. C.

2. Travel directed is necessary in the military Service. 1-5412 P 432-02, 03 A 0425-24. Travel by air from Washington, D. C., a/o New York, N. Y., to destination, and such other places as may be necessary, and return, is directed and necessary for the accomplishment of an emergency war mission. A baggage allowance of 65 lbs, to include all personal effects, is authorized while traveling by aircraft. In lieu of subsistence a flat per diem of $7.00 is authorized while traveling on official business and while absent from permanent station in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

3. Under the provisions of par 18 b, AR 55-110, officer is appointed Acting Transportation Officer for the purpose of issuing Government transportation requests covering travel to be performed under this order.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
OFFICIAL
WAR DEPARTMENT

Ben D. Sullivan

Adjutant General.

Restricted

1 to 19. Published in extract form.

20. Ch (1st Lt) IRVING J. KIRSHBAUM, 0524982, is reld from asgmt to 708th Ry Grand Div, Base Sec #1, is asgd to Hq 82d AB Div. TC will furnish necessary T. Reimbursement for qrs not to exceed $4.00 and $1.25 per day for subs is atzd. TDN. 60-136 P 431-02 A 212/50425.

21. So much of par 28, SO 215, this hq, cs, pertaining to 1st Lt CHARLES M. JACKSON, 0910315, TC, as reads: "for dy w/T Sec, this hq", is amended to read: "for dy w/Regional T O, Northern Command".

22. Under the provisions of AR 615-5, and upon the recommendation of the CO concerned, TM, 423d Counter Intelligence Corps Det, listed below, are promoted to gr indicated, to fill existing vacancies:

To be T Sgt (temp)

S Sgt EDWARD P. SMITH, 12061092 — Cpl JOSEPH F. CARROLL, 32278720

Cpl MARVIN L. EDWARDS, 37234919

To be S Sgt (temp)

Sgt JOSEPH D. CANNON, 33269549 — Sgt JOHN F. HARMS, 36808595

Sgt STEVEN A. KUROSKI, 36355796

To be Sgt (temp)

Cpl EDMUND X. KLIPA, 31084938 — Cpl DONALD R. SEAWELL, 34671444

23. DP, 1st Lt JOHN P. OLIVADOTI, 01638191, Sig C, Hq 491st Bomb Gp (Hv), APO 558, is detailed in the AC.

24. Par 17, SO 219, this hq, cs, pertaining to 2d Lt ROBERT A. HANCOCK, 0443888, Inf, is revoked.

25. Changes in asgmt are directed:

	Reld from	Asgd to
Maj MORRIS FOGEL, 0344664, MC	48th Gen Hosp & temp dy w/125th Gen Hosp	125th Gen Hosp
Capt ROBERT S. BARKLEY, 0525971, DC	7th Gen Dispensary& temp dy w/this hq	this hq for dy w/Med Sec
1st Lt CYRIL P. DARGAY, 0443228, MC	125th Gen Hosp & temp dy w/48th Gen Hosp	48th Gen Hosp
1st Lt FLORENCE J. GREEN, N771681, ANC	28th Gen Hosp & temp dy w/American Sch Center	American Sch Center
2d Lt MARCELLO MEDINA, 01591930, QMC	423d Counter Intelligence Corps Det	Counter Intelligence Corps Det #43 (Prov)
2d Lt WILLIAM P. BROTHERS, 01554511, Ord	this hq, APO 871 (Ord Sec), & DS w/Hq Central Base Sec	Hq Central Base Sec for dy w/Ord Sec
WOJG ROBERT S. BREMSON, JR, W2132759, USA	58th Gen Hosp & temp dy w/this hq	this hq for dy w/Med Sec

26. 1st Lt WILLIAM F. RYAN, 0340458, QMC, now on DS w/Hq & Hq Co, 67th QM Base Depot, APO 350, is reld from asgmt to Hq & Hq Det, 61st QM Bn, APO 871, is asgd to this hq, APO 871, for dy w/QM Sec, but will remain on DS w/Hq & Hq Co, 67th QM Base Depot, APO 350. Upon completion of this DS he will report to proper sta.

27. 2d Lt GEORGE LIEB, 01591892, QMC, is reld from asgmt to Hq & Hq Co, 71st QM Base Depot, APO 871, is asgd to this hq, APO 871, for dy w/QM Sec, and placed on DS w/699th QM Trk Co, APO 350. TC will furnish necessary T. Reimbursement for qrs not to exceed $4.00 and $1.25 per day for subs is atzd while on travel status. TDN. 60-136 P 431-02 A 212/50425.

(SO 226, European T of Opns USA, 13 Aug 1944, contd)

28. Maj JOHN B. LOCKETT, 0355943, CE, is reld from asgmt to Hq Advance Sec, Com Z, is asgd to this hq for dy w/Engr Sec. TC will furnish necessary T. Reimbursement for qrs not to exceed $4.00 and $1.25 per day for subs is atzd. TDN. 60-136 P 431-02 A 212/50425.

29. 1st Lt JOHN W. HANSON, 0417464, CE, is reld from asgmt to this hq (Engr Sec), is asgd to Hq Advance Sec, Com Z, for dy w/Engr Sec. O will report to CO, 10th Replacement Depot, for T to proper sta. TC will furnish necessary T. Reimbursement for qrs not to exceed $4.00 and $1.25 per day for subs is atzd. TDN. 60-136 P 431-02 A 212/50425.

30. O and civilians listed below are reld from attachment to this hq (G-2 Sec), are atchd to Hq MI Sv, European T of Opns USA:

Col MARTIN B. CHITTICK, 0100258, CWS
Col EMERICK KUTSCHKO, 011434, GSC
Lt Col BORIS T. PASH, 0275706, MI
Doctor MARK A. MAY
Doctor HANS H. REESE

31. O listed below are reld from asgmt to orgn as indicated, from temp dy w/European T of Opns Reclassification Center #1, APO 871, are asgd to 10th Replacement Depot as casuals pending ret to the US under the provisions of ltr, Hq Sv of Supply, European T of Opns USA, file AG 370.5 (6 Dec 1943)MP, subject: "Procedure for Return of Individuals by Water from Overseas Commands to the United States and for Their Disposition After Arrival (To Be Effective Upon Receipt)", 6 Dec 1943:

	Reld from
Capt EMICK R. HALLS, 0268473, Inf	16th Inf, First US Army
2d Lt SAMUEL E. OSBOURN, JR, 01178276, FA	17th FA Obsn Bn, First US Army
2d Lt RICHARD J. McKENNA, 01302849, Inf	26th Inf, First US Army

TC will furnish necessary T. Reimbursement for qrs not to exceed $4.00 and $1.25 per day for subs is atzd. TDN. 60-136 P 431-02 A 212/50425.

32. Capt WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL, 0385074, Inf, is reld from asgmt to Hq MI Sv, European T of Opns USA, is asgd to Hq Third US Army for dy w/G-2 Sec. O will report to CO, 10th Replacement Depot, for T to proper sta. TC will furnish necessary T. Reimbursement for qrs not to exceed $4.00 and $1.25 per day for subs is atzd. TDN. 60-136 P 431-02 A 212/50425.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

R. B. LORD,
Brigadier General, GSC,
Deputy Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

R. P. LOVETT,
Brigadier General, USA, Adjutant General.

THEATER OF OPERATIONS UNITED STATES ARMY - OFFICIAL - HQ - EUROPEAN

SECRET

By Authority of The
A.C. of S., G-2 W.D.G.S.,
Date_____

CI/RB
JL

26 November 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF, ALLIED FORCES, NORTH AFRICA:

Subject: Investigation of Enemy Scientific Developments.

1. The bearer of this letter is Lt. Colonel Boris T. Pash, O-275706. Lt. Colonel Pash is in command of a detachment consisting of the following named persons and six CIC personnel to be assigned to the detachment upon his arrival in your theater:

Mr. James Brown Fisk
Lieut. (s.g.) Bruce S. Old, USNR
Major W. P. Allis
Captain Wayne B. Stanard
2nd Lieut. Armand V. Paolino
2nd Lieut. Joseph W. Bochetti
Private Ettore P. Di Benedetto
Private David P. Russi

This detachment will proceed to Italy to perform the mission outlined in my memorandum for the Chief of Staff, Allied Forces, North Africa, dated 8 November 1943, Subject: Investigation of Enemy Scientific Developments.

2. It is requested that Lt. Colonel Pash be permitted to use any investigational equipment which you may have available and which he may deem necessary to the accomplishment of his mission.

3. It is further requested that Lt. Colonel Pash be permitted to cable or forward by pouch information without censorship to Lt. Colonel John Lansdale, Jr., MID, CIC, War Department, Washington, D. C.

4. It is also requested that the necessary arrangements be made to provide Lt. Colonel Pash with ample funds for the accomplishment of this mission.

GEO. V. STRONG,
Major General,
A. C. of S., G-2.

jfb

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AUTHORITY: MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Office of Industrial Security
Contract Administration Services
Defense Supply Agency (13 Aug 73)

Subject: Hoover Institute Declassification Program

Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

NR. 1458 DI PROT.

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

23 DICEMBRE 1943

A TUTTE LE AUTORITA' CIVILI E MILITARI

IL TEN. COL. B.T. PASH DELL'ESERCITO AMERICANO É CAPO DI UNA MISSIONE SPECIALE AMERICANA INCARICATA DI RACCOGLIERE INFORMAZIONI DI CARATTERE MILITARE RELATIVE AL PROGRESSO RAGGIUNTO DAL NEMICO NEL CAMPO DELLO SVILUPPO SCIENTIFICO.

TUTTE LE AUTORITÀ ITALIANE VORRANNO DARE LA MASSIMA COLLABORAZIONE A DETTO UFFICIALE ED AI MEMBRI DELLA MISSIONE STESSA.-

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

~~SECRET~~

C&C 12/28/43

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
HEADQUARTERS, NINTH SERVICE COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FORWARD ECHELON
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SPRIC FE

23 December 1943

SUBJECT: DSM Project (Article Appearing in the December 13, 1943 Issue of "Newsweek").

TO : Lieutenant Colonel John Lansdale, Jr., 2C654 Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.

Inclosed, for your information and such action as you deem appropriate, find Memorandum for the Officer in Charge, dated 16 December 1943, subject as above.

For the Director, Intelligence Division:

Boris T. Pash
BORIS T. PASH
Lt. Col., M.I.
Chief, Counter Intelligence Branch

later mil. Chief, MID also-Europe

1-Incl.
Memo as indicated.

cc: Capt. Calvert (w/Incl.)
Capt. de Silva (w/Incl.)
Lt. Johnson (w/Incl.)

Bentley now (1948) sec. ex-post control.

note air surveillance

Hist

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Authority NND 750112
By CD/SR NARS, Date 23 FEB 1976

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SPRIC FE

23 December 1943

SUBJECT: DSM Project (Article Appearing in the December 13, 1943 Issue of "Newsweek").

TO : Lieutenant Colonel John Lansdale, Jr., 20654 Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.

Inclosed, for your information and such action as you deem appropriate, find Memorandum for the Officer in Charge, dated 16 December 1943, subject as above.

For the Director, Intelligence Division:

BORIS T. PASH
Lt. Col., M.I.
Chief, Counter Intelligence Branch

1-Incl.
Memo as indicated.

cc: Capt. Calvert (w/Incl.)
Capt. de Silva (w/Incl.)
Lt. Johnson (w/Incl.)

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Authority NND 750112
By CN NARS, Date 3/26/76

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

San Francisco, California
December 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: D. S. M. Project

Re : Article Appearing in the December 13, 1943 Issue of "Newsweek"

The following article appeared in the December 13, 1943 issue of "Newsweek." It apparently is an editorial as the article carries no by-line. It is brought to the attention of higher authority with the thought that it may have been overlooked, or not brought to their attention. The article is entitled, "Can the Nazis 'Blow Up Half the Globe'"? It follows:

"The plane was flying so high that only a few people saw it. And when the bombs that it dropped struck it was doubtful if anyone in the city heard the explosion. For that explosion was so tremendous and all-inclusive that in a fraction of a second the entire community had been wiped from the face of the earth.

"This is the sort of destruction that scientists and novelists have often envisioned as taking place in some future war. By and large, it has had little foundation in actuality. The possibilities of inventing new explosives out of known materials have been discounted as being so remote as almost to be out of the question. The only chance seemed to be in tapping some new and frightful source of energy--as in the favorite scientific fantasy in which the atom is broken up and a cupful of water made to generate enough power to drive a steamer across the Atlantic.

"Now the Germans are claiming, although not in so many words, that they have developed some such phenomenal new instrument of destruction. It is, of course, part of the propaganda campaign promising retaliation for British and American air raids. For the moment, it is obviously intended to bolster the morale of a badly shaken people. And as such it has not been taken seriously by the Allied public. However, a number of peculiar circumstances coupled with this boast give it a deeply serious significance--so serious that perhaps the world should prepare for the last stage of the war to unleash a terror beyond present comprehension.

"The first circumstance is that Allied leaders expect new forms of war to be developed and have said so. Churchill was most explicit. In the same speech in which he told of the Nazi rocket-glider-bomb (an effective but not decisive weapon), he warned: "It may be that the Germans are developing other weapons on novel lines with which they hope to do us

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damage." Then he underlined the importance of this otherwise rather uninformative statement by referring to the "prolonged, careful examination beforehand that we have given to these possibilities."

"Another circumstance stems from the reported blowing up last spring of a German electrochemical plant at Rjukan in Norway. This plant was supposed to be manufacturing "heavy water," a substance extremely useful in atom cracking (NEWSWEEK, April 19). Still another was the RAF raid last August in which 1,730 tons of bombs were lavished on a German research laboratory in the woods at Peenemunde, north of Berlin.

"The wording of the German propaganda lent weight to all this evidence. On Dec. 3, the Berlin radio quoted the German High Command as saying that "the retaliation will be so powerful and will be started at such a psychologically opportune moment as to influence the development of the war." "The High Command also said that it "intends by one fell, drastic stroke to end the unbridled mass murder." A hint of the method was contained in the declaration that "mankind is not far from the point where it can at will blow up half the globe."

"These boasts did not sound like the ordinary propaganda line for two reasons. First, they came directly from the High Command, an unusual proceeding. Second, there was no qualification to these and similar earlier promises that the retaliation would surely come. The inference was strong that the weapon itself had been perfected--a Stockholm dispatch said flatly that it was a new high explosive--and that only the moment when the maximum effect could be secured was being awaited. Finally, Hitler himself in his beer-hall speech last November proclaimed that the target would be Britain."

James S. Murray
JAMES S. MURRAY
1st Lt., Ord. Dept.

COPY
from
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Record Group No. 77

MED
Foreign Intelligence Unit

ASK FOR
George Webb
FOOTWEAR FOR MEN
MADE BY CRAFTSMEN IN NORTHAMPTON

Daily
NO. 15,109 ONE PENNY

GERMANS DECI

Dutch-based Weapon 'Too Inaccu

'ATOM-BOMBS' TO BE SPEEDED-UP

From **RALPH HEWINS,** Daily Mail Special Correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday.

GERMANY'S V2 weapon has been in operation and has proved a complete failure. A neutral observer who has served in the German Army and has just arrived in Sweden told me this to-day. Its failure, he added, has caused Hitler to issue fresh instructions to his scientists to speed up their efforts to perfect V3—the atomic bomb.

The German High Command, he tells me, is bitterly disappointed with the results of V2 for these reasons :

1. It travels at such speed and at such altitudes that it is quite impossible to gauge where it will fall, or even if it will hit the British Isles.

2. It travels faster than sound—2,000 to 3,000 m.p.h. through the stratosphere, and 900 m.p.h. as it nears the earth—and has no terror effect because people in its path are obliterated before they know of the danger.

3. It penetrates the earth so suddenly and deeply that it is less destructive than V1.

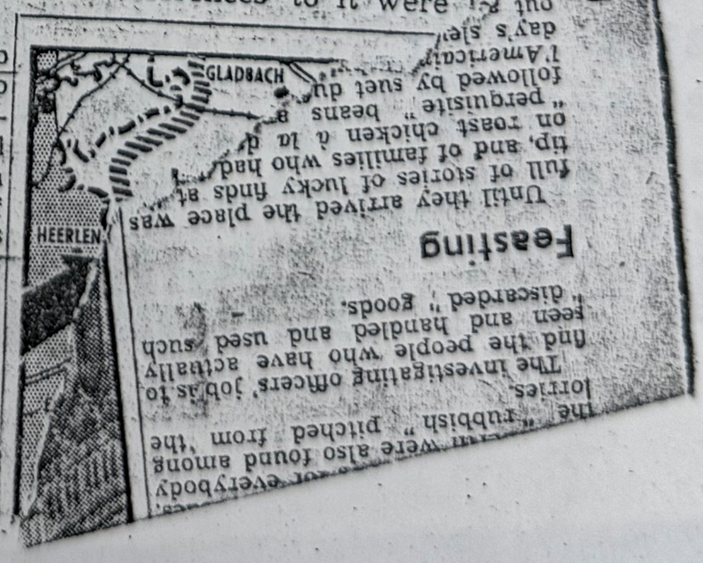
My informant believes the Germans will merely use up their stocks of V2 weapons accumulated on the Dutch coast to prevent them from falling into Allied hands, and will not persist with such disappointing material. If he is right, the danger of V2 is over.

This explains why the German propaganda department received strict instructions to avoid mentioning V2, and why neutral correspondents' references to it were censored.

Goebbels does not want to rouse more false hopes, or to create such scepticism about Germany's secret weapons in general that the world and the German public will not be in any frame of mind to credit atom bombs (atombs) with the possibilities which German science believes these novel weapons to have.

THE NEW BOMB

My informant gave me an eye-witness account of what the new bomb looks like, and a description of the damage it caused in one experiment at which he says he



Feasting

Until they arrived the place was full of stories of lucky finds at tip, and of families who had on roast chicken à la d "perquisite" beans a followed by suet du

The investigating officers' job is to find the people who have actually been and handled and used such "discarded" goods.

the "rubbish" pitched from the lorries.

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Germans Decide V-2 Has Failed

New Deal?

THE news that Britain is to appoint a Minister for Civil Aviation would be heartening indeed—were it not for the circumstances which appear to surround it.

It has long been apparent that this is the only really satisfactory approach to the problem of Britain's and the Empire's future in the air. It is the only possible way of ending the bad old policy of tying civil aviation by one wing to the Air Ministry, with all the attendant muddle, confusion, and compromise.

But there are far too many uncertainties about the situation as it exists to-day. Who is to be the new Minister? Will he be a man of real drive and vigour, one with a modern outlook and a full understanding of the kind of world we are moving into?

Above all, are the Government going to give him a real policy to work to? If the new Minister is to be left to flounder amid cross-currents of opinion in a sharply divided Cabinet he will get nowhere.

Civil And Military

THIS question of private enterprise versus Government control really must be settled without delay. British civil aviation in the past has been run neither by the one

ALLIES LAND IN GREECE

Sky Army Takes Part In Operation

ALLIED land forces of the Adriatic have landed on the mainland of Greece. A communiqué from the Balkans Air Force Headquarters says that the landings were made by parachute, by sea and from transport planes. Our troops entered the important post of Patras on Tuesday night.

The first troops to land in force were paratroops, landed in broad daylight from Dakota planes. A few hours later waves of Dakotas landed in Greece on a quickly prepared airfield. There was practically no opposition, and our troops received an enthusiastic welcome from the Greeks.

Link With Guerillas

The landings were not on a large scale. As a correspondent points out, their main object is to harass the German withdrawal from Greece. With this end in view, our forces have already linked up with Greek guerilla bands.

Correspondents in Greece point out that this initial success is due to the excellent team work and daring of all three services: The Royal Navy, the land forces and the Air Force. The liberation of Patras gives the Allies a valuable aerodrome.

THREAT TO 100,000 OF ENEMY

Dempsey's Men Are Closing In

GERMANS numbering 100,000 west of the British Second Army's salient in Holland run the risk of being cut off by the gradual advance of General Dempsey's forces. There are clear signs of a German withdrawal from their defence line along the Antwerp-Turnhout canal.

It is not a wholesale retreat, but a steady movement back along the coast towards Bergen-Zoom, at the mouth of

DUTCH-BASED WEAPON 'TOO INACCURATE'

Atom-Bomb Is Their Next Hope

From **RALPH HEWINS**, *Daily Mail* Special Correspondent

Stockholm, Thursday.

GERMANY'S V2 weapon has proved a complete failure. A neutral observer who has served in the German Army and has just arrived in Sweden told me this to-day. Its failure, he added, has caused Hitler to issue fresh instructions to his scientists to speed up their efforts to perfect V3—the atomic bomb.

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3. It penetrates the earth so suddenly and deeply that it is less destructive than V1.

My informant gave me an account of what the new atom bomb (atomb) looks like, and a description of the damage it caused in one experiment at which, he says, he was present.

Its destructive power, he says, is immense. In an experiment near Nuremberg at the end of September the countryside for hundreds of yards around was

Last Gun That Hit Dover

a mixture of both. Years ago it was said that civil aviation must « fly by itself » — but it has not flown by itself.

Imperial Airways never knew quite where they stood between the demands of their shareholders and the orders of the Government.

Civil aviation and military aviation will not mix except when they are compelled to—in times of war. Air marshals, the finest in the world at their own job, are no more qualified to handle passenger and goods services than are admirals to run private shipping companies.

World Aviation

SOME form of Government supervision there must be if the interests of British air lines are to be secured. There are many questions which come within the province of the Government. But departmental interference with the organisation of civil air transport should be kept to a minimum.

The Labour Ministers are credited with the desire to nationalise our air transport services. It might be a good plan—if other countries nationalised too.

But of that there is not the remotest prospect. The United States will not look at it. They have already turned down a Canadian plan to regulate world air traffic because, in their opinion, it went too far. To imagine Pan-American Airways, for example, being taken over by a Government department is to stray into the fantastic.

It would be quite impossible for a bureaucrat-ridden British transport service to compete against the keen, commercial undertakings of the United States and other countries.

Our place in civil aviation is not third or second, but first. That is where we must be, for that is where we belong.

On Wide Front

Ground has been gained by the Second Army in heavy fighting south of Arnhem. The salient behind the British spearhead is expanding on both flanks. On the east the advance is hampered by marshy country and mines, but at the western base of the salient Canadian, Welsh and Polish troops are moving forward along a wide front.

The American First Army which has advanced beyond Ubach is being heavily attacked by anti-tank fire, mortars and small arms.

Fort Driant has been almost completely captured by the American Third Army. The main fortifications have been overrun, and fighting has been going on in the deep subterranean tunnels.

GOING IS HARD IN ITALY

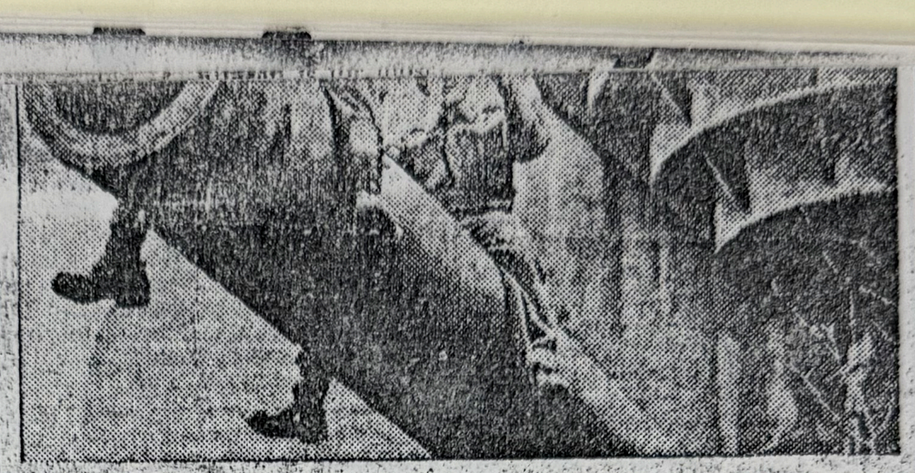
In Italy, American and British troops of the Fifth Army driving towards the Pô Valley have made more important gains. Americans have captured another key height, while about 4 miles south of it they are fighting fiercely near an important road junction 15 miles from Bologna.

A B.B.C. correspondent with the Fifth Army sums up the situation in these words: « The Fifth Army is fighting its way inexorably through the mountain passes towards the Pô Valley in face of a German resistance of the stubbornest type. Indeed, far from pulling out, Kesselring is standing and hitting back, doing all he knows to hold us though he does not succeed. »

Blitz On Transport

Typhoon pilots of the 2nd Tactical Air Force have struck hard at German communications in three countries.

Operating from Belgian bases on Wednesday, they made day-long attacks on road, rail and river transport systems in western Germany, Holland and Belgium, concentrating particularly on routes linking German border towns with the fighting fronts. Railway lines over an arc extending from the North Sea to Aachen were cut in 19 places, and more than 200 railway trucks, locomotives, motor transport and barges were destroyed or damaged.



This is the gun that fired the last spiteful shot at the Dover area—the last German 16in. gun at Calais. News of its capture brought liberation to Britain's Hellfire Corner from a four years' shelling ordeal. Astride the gun are Craftsman L. Mattingley (Nottingham), and Sapper T. Cooper (Belfast).

Goebbels Calls For 'A Wall Of Bodies' To Defend Nation

GOEBBELS and Himmler have both revealed how they expect Germans throughout the Reich to resist the Allies everywhere as the occupation develops.

Himmler, chief of the Home Front, declared in his paper, *Das Schwarze Korps:* « Germans in the rear of the enemy will fight better than even the guerillas in Russia.

« Our fighters will have superb weapons, supplied as they can be supplied only by a nation that has been a great arsenal for five years.

Goebbels issued his call to the German people to fight during a visit to Model's H.Q. in Western Germany. He watched gangs digging the German People's Moat.

He told them: « The Anglo-Americans are committing a gross error if they expect even the slightest sympathy among our people.

« If the enemy should succeed temporarily in penetrating more on to the soil of the Reich he will find every house a fortress.

« A wall of bodies will rise to stop the hated invader.

« Certain unsavoury symptoms in the most critical days of the German retreat from France cannot be denied. It is a fact that—in the main only—the rear establishments failed to live up fully to the demands of those days.

« It is true that we are not yet by any means out of the wood. We must still expect very heavy burdens, but there will be no « promenade into the Reich, » or « just a little shooting » to end the war. »

Tirpitz « Out » By R.A.F. Blow

THE German battleship Tirpitz was damaged so badly by the recent hit by an R.A.F. 12,000lb. « earthquake » bomb that full repairs to her can be done only in a naval base such as Kiel or Gdynia.

She is lying bows down in Kaa Fiord, Norway, and is probably out of commission for the rest of the war.

The news was given by the Air Ministry on Wednesday night. The Lancasters which struck the blow three weeks ago flew from a Russian base, without loss.

They first carried their five-and-a-half-ton bombs 2,000 miles from England to Archangel. There they refuelled and flew another 600 miles north-west to Alten Fiord.

They returned to Russia to refuel for the homeward trip.

a knife.»

Thick tree stumps were cut off cleanly like match-sticks, and brick buildings flattened at their foundations. The earth's surface looked as if it had been seared by fire.

What does the « atomb » look like? The observer described it to me as « roughly resembling an aeroplane of considerable size and filled with a solid mass of fantastically complicated-looking machinery. »

It is definitely not fired from a gun, he said, but appears to be catapulted from special sites, like V1, and to be directed either automatically or by wireless.

Explosive Too

The mass of machinery consists of the motors which carry the bomb to the target and the steering gear. The rest of the space is occupied by explosives and fuel.

Theoretically, distance is limited only by the size of the bomb and the amount of fuel which can be stowed.

Actually, distance is limited by the effectiveness of the steering gear and considerations of velocity and the weight of the explosive.

That the atomb does consist partly of explosive, and is not merely a small electric instrument which only splits an atom, is one of my informant's most interesting statements.

He tells me that an electric shock, supplied by a small electrical instrument set to operate at a given time, detonates explosive and atom simultaneously.

Highly Dangerous

German scientists pointed out to my informant that, were an atom merely to be exploded by itself the result would be no more dangerous than work such as the late Lord Rutherford carried out in splitting atoms at Cambridge.

The Germans have tremendous respect for the Cambridge atomic school, he said, and fear that we have « something up our sleeve ».

That is one reason why Hitler is hesitating to use atom bombs.

A better reason is that German scientists are as yet unable to invent a safe container for the bombs, even in the laboratory stage.

« The atomb as I have seen it is a terrifying weapon, but I do not believe the Germans will ever make a job of it, anyway until it is too late for this war, » he said.

« Atombs are too volatile and dangerous to handle in transit, and when they are being loaded and released. »

crete with the builders if their ceilings and ceilings are the worst problem of all) did not look too good.

There was a great shortage of plaster board, and temporary materials had to be used.

Answers In Commons

Answers to questions in the House of Commons include:

Petrol.—Public service vehicles, particularly in rural areas, will have to be given very high priority for petrol before the basic ration is restored.—Major Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel.

Clocks. — Further supplies of alarm clocks are on their way from the United States and Canada. —Captain Waterhouse, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade.

Shackles.—I have no information that any British prisoners in Germany are still shackled.—Mr. Hall, Under-Secretary, Foreign Office.

Tours For Editors

Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, told Members of Parliament that French and Belgian editors are to be invited to visit Great Britain.

He hoped to obtain better facilities for British journalists to visit the Continent, but not necessarily in uniform.

There can be no relaxation for the Royal Observer Corps until the menace of small-scale Nazi air attacks are completely nullified, said Air Vice-Marshal Sir Roderic Hill, C.O. Air Defence of Great Britain, in London.

Mr. Lyley now says that a fly lands on the ceiling by performing a half-roll, extending its wings to act as air brakes, but Prof. Grey and Mr. Hollick, of the Department of Zoology, Cambridge University are doubtful because of the artificial conditions of the experiment.

« Monster » May Be A Bear

While the villagers of Machrishanish, Argyllshire, are puzzled over the huge monster washed up on their shore, zoological experts expressed the opinion that it was an outsize Polar bear.

From personal inspection a *Daily Mail* reporter formed the same opinion, though it must have been a tremendous size, for the headless carcass which is covered with a long white fur is fully 20ft. long, and has the hulk of an elephant.

Mr. M. A. Hinton, F. R. S., Keeper of the Zoological Department of the British Museum, said, « A polar bear that has been in the water a long time would have a bloated appearance which would give rise to the belief in some kind of monster, though I confess I have never heard of a bear 20ft. in length. »

Trains From Paris

Passenger trains will probably be running from next Monday between Paris, Toulouse, and farther south, and also between Paris, Lyons and the south, changing at Nevers for Clermont-Ferrand and Saint-Etienne.

and rearing of children is for most women a full-time job, dangerous, responsible, essential and demanding the highest kind of skill.

Those who perform it should be regarded as what they are—the most important people in the nation. »

Sex Equality.—« All professions and trades should be open to men and women without any hindrance whatever. The only condition that I would make would be that they must in every case receive equal pay for equal work. »

Adopted Babies (she adopted a girl in 1918).—« I can only say that a child of my own, liable to inherit all my worse qualities, and very likely some of those of my remote ancestors as well would be a «risk» too, and I reflect that my adopted daughter cannot possibly surprise me more than I surprised my own mother. »

Women On Paris Juries

Women of Paris will sit on juries at public trials of alleged collaborators opening next week.

Each case will be heard by the president of the court with a mixed jury of four. These juries will be chosen by ballot from a special list by a hundred men and women known to have clean records during the years of occupation.

Jury lists are being drawn up by presidents of the Paris Appeal Court and two representatives of the Seine department's Liberation Committee.

Courts will hold their first session at the Palais de Justice next Wednesday.

In the House of Commons Captain Waterhouse, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, revealed that facilities to make various preparations are now being granted, provided that the work does not hold up war production.

Since July 18, Captain Waterhouse said in reply to a question by Mr. Quintin Hogg, applications had been received from about 160 manufacturers in a dozen different industries, and rather more than half had been granted. Very few had been rejected.

May Go Ahead

Applications already approved cover a wide range of industries, a Board of Trade official told a *Daily Mail* reporter. They permit manufacturers to go ahead with preparatory work.

Motor-car and internal-combustion engine manufacturers, for instance, can prepare prototype machinery for turning out new cars and engines. Makers of plastics, paper, textiles, chemical plant, and synthetic fibres have also been given the word to « go ahead ».

Note for housewives: Inventors are at work on domestic gas appliances, and biscuit-making and sugar-making machinery manufacturers are in the list.

We're All Interested

The food situation in the Paris district is improving except for the supply of butter.

Arrivals of coal in Paris amount to about 3,500 tons a day. This is only just sufficient for public services, and prospects for domestic coal for the winter, it is stated, cannot be regarded « with optimism. »

From to-morrow the Metro' will run all day Saturdays and Sundays.

The experiment of making electric light available throughout the evening having proved satisfactory it will be continued.

The Ministry of Food states that the distribution of sugar last August, made to prevent it falling into German hands, was for the period September 1944 — April 1945. Economy is advised, as there will be no further distribution till next May.

Better British Bread

Britain's bread is to be made more digestible by getting rid of some of the bran in the flour by a new process which will release an extra 150,000 tons of offals for feeding cattle.

of Dodds, thrusting wing-half, centre-forward, and Matt Busby, Scotland's captain.

FAMOUS TRAINER'S DEATH

Few amateur riders and trainers have lived a more adventurous and strenuous life than Captain Percy Whitaker, whose death in the Rous Memorial Hospital, Newmarket, aged 74, is announced.

At 25 he was Master of the Essex and Suffolk Foxhounds, and at 38 he won the National Hunt Steeplechase at Warwick on Rory O'More, rode his own horse Lawyer III., third to Rubio in the Grand National, and headed the list of winning amateur riders with 26 wins.

Lawyer III. died a few hours after his race, and the autopsy disclosed that the horse had only one lung.

Le Tremblay Racing Selections

Continental *Daily Mail* selections for to-day's meeting at Le Tremblay, which marks the resumption of racing in the Paris district after the German occupation, are :

Prix de Blaison : Lord Derby's Stable ; Vanity Fair.
Prix d'Escoville : Polaris ; La Rayonne.
Prix de Menneval : Nonant le Pin ; Saint Placide.
Grand Prix de Deauville : Marcel Boussac Stable ; Lackland.
Prix du Calvados : Caravelle ; Fanatique.
Prix de Bois Roussel : Un Gaillard ; Norseman.
Grand Handicap de la Manche : Sabran ; Cocktail.
Special Selection : Lord Derby's Stable
Outsider : Verso II.

Refused to Grow Sugar

A farmer, Bernard William Hugh Barker, of The Hall, Fulmodestone, Norfolk, was fined £50 with £6 6s. costs at Walsingham for failing to grow sugar beet after being directed to do so by the Norfolk War Agricultural Executive Committee.

FÉDÉRATION DES LIVRES — MARQUE SYNDICALE

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Le Gérant : Léon GROS.

A B O D E F *** *** *** ***

NO WONDER DOVER FOLK SAY WIDOW PENHALE IS A REMARKABLE WOMAN

« A REMARKABLE woman », they say in Dover of Mrs. Ella Wooley Penhale, 31-years-old widow who lives in Manor-road. This is her story:

She married on Boxing Day, 1938. Eleven months later her husband died. Her mother died in April, 1939.

When the war came, Mrs. Penhale ceased to grieve. During the blitz and the period of long alerts, she was housekeeper and comforter to elderly women of Dover who had to live night and day in their Anderson Shelters.

She went cooking meals from house to house, doing shopping for these women and then, when a young insurance agent was called up, took over his book.

Cycling Accident

This was not her only job. She helped in giving hospitality to airmen, soldiers and sailors billeted in the area. On the day the first cross-Channel shell landed in Dover she was out on her insurance rounds, but as a trained nurse thought it her duty to go along and help.

She never got there. Her cycle collided with a car, and she was taken to hospital with severe head and leg injuries.

As soon as she was discharged she became a firewatcher, and helped at a voluntary canteen.

Thousands of men and women in the Forces who visited this canteen know Mrs Penhale.

Others remember Sunday evenings at her home in the Manor-road. There, Navy men who were going to sea received neat little parcels of cakes and jam tarts made by her.

When civilians were taken to Dover from France shortly before the Dunkirk evacuation, she offered many of them meals and a bed till they found somewhere to go.

CONSCRIPTION OF BUILDERS FOR MENDING LONDON HOMES

LONDON West End hotels may be requisitioned by the Government to house provincial builders who will be going to the metropolis to patch up the homes in the fly-bombed boroughs.

Sir Trustram Eve, chairman of the War Damage Commission, announcing the conscription of all London builders for fly-bomb repairs and the recruiting of 30,000 men from the provinces, said he was going to requisition big buildings to house the labour army.

He was asked if he was going to requisition the Strand Palace Hotel.

« I have nothing to say with regard to that particular building, » he answered, « except that it is the type of building I have considered.

« If these men from the provinces are to give us their best work, they must be well housed and looked after. That can only be done in buildings where there are proper feeding facilities. »

Priority

Sir Trustram said he would give complete priority of labour to the repair of people's own homes, and that the building of huts and adaptation of large houses for billeting would take second place.

« It is purely a question of man-hours », said Sir Trustram, « and there is no doubt at all that the number of man-hours it takes to turn huts into even the semblance of a home are out of all proportion to what can be done mending seriously damaged houses.

Huts Temporary

« There will have to be temporary huts, but I do not want the public to get the impression that I am going to have hutment camps all over London. »

Up to date, a million houses had received « field dressings » he said; and he asked the public not to be cross with the builders if their ceilings (and ceilings are the

Heard At Hellfire Corner

« Glad that dratted shelling's over—been obliged to lean best ways I could on that second rail. »
—*by Neb.*

New « Mystery » Film

WHEN FLIES LAND ON CEILING

SCIENTISTS who specialise in the ways of insects watched a film at the Royal Entomological Society, London, to see exactly how a fly lands on the ceiling.

Mr. E. D. Eyles, of the Kodak Research Laboratory, who took the film (writes a *Daily Mail* reporter) caught 90 flies, kept them in a jam jar and waited till they tried to alight on the ceiling.

He could not get them to do what he wanted, and tried a box with a glass top, but a blue-bottle zoomed in and upset the experiment.

A Half-Roll

The glass ceiling was smeared with honey, but the flies crawled everywhere but on it, and even then 3,000ft. of film had been exposed before a landing was snapped.

Mr. Eyles now says that a fly lands on the ceiling by performing

Marriage, At 68, Of Woman Who Gave Brides Advice

FRIEND NOW HER HUSBAND

DR. MAUDE ROYDEN, 68-years-old preacher, and writer on marriage problems, was herself married this week to her next-door neighbour and life-long friend, the Rev. G. W. Hudson Shaw, former rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, who is aged about 80.

It is her first marriage, and though for years she has advised young married couples about their marriage problems, she will not discuss her own.

For some years Dr. Maude Royden was assistant preacher at the City Temple, and during that time and later she wrote many outspoken articles on marriage and other social problems.

Here are some of her observations:

A Bride's Secrets.—« You won't, I hope, feel that you *ought* to tell him everything that belongs to the past; and you won't, I hope still more fervently, feel that he ought to tell you. »

Trial Marriage.—« I am a firm believer in the permanency of marriage. Trial marriage is no marriage at all. »

Sometimes a Failure

Divorce.—« Marriage is a hopeless failure in some cases, and when this is so, I think it would be better to permit divorce than to keep a couple together. »

Preparation for Marriage.—« I find it difficult to speak in measured terms of those parents who deliberately allow their daughters to take a step which involves the whole of their future life and happiness, and that of another human being also, in ignorance of what they are doing. »

Human Nature.—« That there are so many happy marriages in spite of all this ignorance makes one realise how extraordinarily loyal, fine, and courageous, on the whole, human nature is. »

Women.—« They want to be treated as human beings, not as a sex. »

Full-Time Job

Motherhood. — « Motherhood should be endowed. The bearing and rearing of children is for most women a full-time job, dangerous

Renaissance

« The Government is to set up a body to . . . improve the design of everyday things. »—*News item.*

ART, step right in: enchant us all
With pots and pans where beauty burns;
Revise the pictures on the wall,
Hang better bowlers in the hall,
And give us jam jars that recall
The finest Grecian urns.
Brushes and combs and back-door keys.
And statues for the garden patch;
Trousers and ties and tapestries—
Let yourself go on things like these.
And . . . dare I ask it? . . .
could you, please,
Oblige me with a match?

H. R.

Machines of Peace Are Gearing Up

SCIENTISTS, chemists, and engineers, the back-room boys of British industry are working secretly at top speed inventing and assembling prototype machinery and plant for the manufacturer of peace-time products.

In the House of Commons Captain Waterhouse, Parliamentary

Wembley's 'Sorry!' To 57,000

Big Match 'Full'

HUNDREDS of Scotsmen—and a few women—have applied for 2s. 6d. tickets for the England v. Scotland football match at Wembley on October 14 (writes J. H. Freeman, London *Daily Mail* Sports Editor), and only a small number of them can be satisfied.

The third-class return fare from Glasgow to London, it may be noted, is £4 2s. 1d.

But even if the disappointed Scots were willing to pay a guinea the top price of a seat, they would still have to go ticketless.

Within a week of the Wembley announcement that 93,000 tickets were on sale, 150,000 applications had been received, and the Stadium staff have been on duty each night (including Sunday) until 8 o'clock, dealing with the deluge.

For Charities

I found them in the middle of the task of returning £11,000 to people who will not be able to see what, it is hoped, will be the last war-time Wembley international.

That is one explanation of the rush. Thousands of men and women want to be present at what they believe will be an historic occasion. But the great bulk of the 93,000 who will be able to attend are Soccer fans who would not miss any England v. Scotland clash.

The receipts—for Service charities—will be a Wembley record since 1939. They are not likely to be less than £23,000.

Scotland's Team

Scotland team will be:

Cumming (Middlesbrough); Stephen (Bradford), Cummings (Aston Villa); Shankly (Preston), Baxter (Middlesbrough), Macaulay (West Ham); Smith (Hibernians), Walker (Hearts), Delaney (Celtic), Black (Hearts), Caskie (Everton).

The surprises are the dropping of Dodds, thrusting West Ham centre-forward, and Matt Busby

SEALED LIPS AND HOT AIR

THE House of Commons got away to a poor start last week, allowing itself to be counted out at a time when it should have been grappling energetically with the housing problem.

It was therefore to be expected that, in order to regain lost face, members would be particularly anxious to make the fullest use of the two-days war debate which followed the Prime Minister's statement. This did not prove to be the case, and it is not difficult to see why it did not.

Last Thursday the Prime Minister came down to the House and proceeded to give a glorious account of the British contribution to the victorious strategy of 1944.

Rarely have I heard him speak to better effect; rarely has any British leader dealt out such telling blows to the ubiquitous denigrators of the Empire's effort.

It was a story to make Britons proud of themselves and deeply grateful to the man whose courageous decisions have brought them to the threshold of military success.

With Caution

WE returned from lunch in order to hear the second instalment—that part dealing with the present and future of international relations, upon which the subsequent discussion was to rest.

Mr. Churchill had not been speaking for long before it became perfectly clear that no satisfactory debate could follow his own contribution. Every phrase was hedged with caution, smothered by some invisible and too discreet censor, even before it was uttered.

If information was sought, it was only to be found between the lines. It was not reassuring.

Here was a stern Victorian parent giving a thoroughly incomplete account of the facts of life to his children and ending with an admonition to the effect that these delicate topics must not be discussed further. And so it was. Only a few «bad boys» were outspoken; only a few demanded in good faith some further enlightenment.

One is forced to ask oneself whether such debates serve any purpose at all. The House has a vast programme of work before it. It is badly behind schedule. It might

The World From Whitehall

by Alastair Forbes

the restoration of France should surely be a far higher priority, if our relations with that country are not to be marred from the outset by an aggrieved and exaggerated Chauvinism on her part.

By far the most striking paradox to be observed in the Allied camp to-day is the fact that the lot of our first Ally in this struggle, Poland, is far worse than that of our ex-enemy Italy. While the Italian people are promised a happy relief from their sufferings, the future of the Poles becomes blacker every day.

Two things stand out. One is that in all this the Government has been actuated by an honest desire to show itself friendly towards Russia and thus draw her into closer and franker partnership. The other is that the policy has had the very opposite effect.

Russia has turned every proffered inch into a captured mile. And the concessions already made without demur have made it ever harder to make a final stand on principle.

Good Will

IT seems certain that if Russia is to continue in her present policy towards Poland, which is so much harsher than that she pursues towards her late enemies Rumania and Finland, she will be losing much of the vast good will she has built up in Britain; and it is equally certain that if Belgium

Italians See Allied Films

1,000 Cinemas Packed

FIFTY-TWO films were sent to Italy by the Psychological Warfare Bureau, and they are packing a thousand cinemas between Sicily and the Gothic line.

Of these films, 40 are American—most of them frivolous or escapist. The remaining 12 are British, almost all of them dealing with the war effort.

Among the 12 British films are: « In Which We Serve », « The Foreman Went to France » and « San Demetrio ».

News Reels

The London quota arrangement between the British and American commercial films was worked out on a basis satisfactory to both national industries, it is stated.

British films have an Italian dialogue or commentary put upon them in Rome. This is of value owing to the number of Italians unable to read even Italian subtitles on the screen.

In addition, a news-reel of current events is sent over to Italy, and includes items of local interest taken by Italian cameramen in Italy. These are sent to London, edited into a news-reel, and sent back to Italy.

France and Belgium

Films on a quota basis, but on a different quota, are also showing in France and Belgium. These two countries receive a fixed proportion of British, American and Russian pictures.

The distribution in Italy is carried on by the Psychological Warfare Bureau. There is no immediate likelihood of a switch-over to commercial companies taking place because of the lack of transport.

The adviser to the Films Division at the Ministry of Information told the *Daily Mail* that the new arrangement is only a stop-gap until the Italian film industry is on its feet again.

To Mrs. Smith From A Friend of Mme. Dupont

PHYLLIS DAVIES, Daily Mail woman correspondent now in Paris, sent the following article to the London Daily Mail, from which we reprint it. It helped to inform people in the Homeland about conditions in Paris, and removed misapprehensions.

THIS letter is written on behalf of your opposite number in Paris, Mme. Dupont.

Mme. Dupont wants me to give you a picture of her daily life so that you may wipe out any prejudice which reports of shops crammed with perfume, silk stockings, make-up, and of restaurants flowing with wine may have created in your mind.

Can you think, first, of London without its buses and taxis? Just look at this Paris street scene. Hundreds of bicycles are whirling along the boulevards.

No taxis cruise for hire. There are no taxis, but if you have plenty of money, which no average French family has, you can hire one of the fleet of quaint, streamlined bicycle-hauled « Velocycles » which ply for hire.

Tumbrils

BUT if you are Mme. Dupont and family you struggle to get a place in the Metro.

Most of the time, however, you do your shopping and visit your family, or go back and forth to work on « Tumbrils ».

These are carts and lorries of all kinds fitted up with benches or rows of old kitchen chairs.

Your French friend and her family have had to start the day with a wash in cold water. Public baths have been closed for months, electricity in the home, hotel, workshop, or anywhere else is doled out daily in small rations.

Gathering Twigs

COAL is as rare as diamonds

VENUS DE MILO 'SAFE AND WELL'

HOW LOUVRE TREASURES WERE SAFEGUARDED

By Paul Bewsher

THOUGH the Venus de Milo, the Mona Lisa and the statue of the Winged Victory of Samothrace, three of the greatest works of art owned by the Louvre, were not on view when the great museum was reopened on Monday, they are « safe and well. »

Like all other treasures of the Louvre, they are still stored in a number of isolated French châteaux in various parts of France.

When I saw M. Georges Salles, acting director of the museum, my first question was, « Is it true, as was reported in certain newspapers during the occupation, that Hitler took away the Winged Victory for his personal gratification? »

« No, » was the answer, « the Winged Victory is safe in a château south of Paris, where the Venus is also stored.

The Exception

« While the Germans stole all works of art in private collections owned by Jews—and there were some very fine things among them—they left all national collections entirely alone—with one grave exception.

« When the Germans swept through Belgium, the Belgians confided to our care what is considered by many people to be the finest painting in the whole of Europe. That is Van Eyck's masterpiece, « The Mystic Lamb » which hung in the church of Saint-Bavon, at Ghent.

« When we received it, we sent it for safe keeping to the museum at Pau. One day we were ordered by the Vichy Government to hand it over to Dr. Buchner, head of the

One is forced to ask oneself whether such debates serve any purpose at all. The House has a vast programme of work before it. It lags behind schedule. It might be better employed in waging a legislative blitzkrieg on the giants Squalor, Disease, Want, and Unemployment.

Parliament must be a forum of free speech or it is nothing at all. If it cannot freely discuss the Government's foreign policy, it is failing in its duty.

People's Wishes

WHY should the Government be permitted to have its cake and eat it? It says: « Everything is going along all right, but please don't ask any questions.» If all is aboveboard, then it can stand up to Parliamentary scrutiny.

Furthermore, the Government would be in a far stronger position *vis-à-vis* foreign Governments if it could point to the wishes of the British people as expressed in the House of Commons.

Mr. Churchill made moving references to his friendship for France, but withheld the one gesture which that country asks of him—namely, recognition of its present Government. He made suggestions about internal political procedure in France which cannot at present be considered practical.

Italy Again

ONCE again Italy enjoyed the « most-favoured-nation » place in Mr. C.'s European round-up.

There is indeed no reason whatever to condemn this enlightening tolerance and good will on Mr. Churchill's part. Few of us feel hostility towards the Italian people. But there must be some sense of proportion in these matters.

There are important reasons for assisting the rehabilitation of Italy and doubtless important reasons for issuing a manifesto about it just before an election in which so many voters of Italian origin are about to go to the polls. Yet pursues towards her late enemies Rumania and Finland, she will be losing much of the vast good will she has built up in Britain; and it is equally certain that if Britain continues to remain silent and acquiescent in the matter she will lose much of the good will which she herself has built up in Europe.

Soldiers of Warsaw's heroic underground army are to-day being deported to Russia by the Red Army. What would the Russians have said if General Eisenhower had deported the men of the Paris Maquis to St. Quentin and Sing-Sing?

Stalin and Churchill both seem to agree that the peace of the world depends on Anglo-Russian friendship, but has it never occurred to them as odd that they are almost the only two nationals of their countries who ever get to talk with each other, and that not very often?

In all this fog of « discretion » and mystification the House found only one country in Europe whose future it was reasonably safe to discuss, and that was Germany.

Never have I heard so much « Killing Kruger with your mouth », or the unfolding of so many unrealistic pipe-dreams from all those who were so well and truly fooled last time.

The Solution

THE problem of Germany does not require so much over-complication. I support Lord Vansittart's policy for the German people. It is « Full stomachs and empty arsenals. »

Disarm Germany *for ever*. Take the fuse out of this European bombshell. Establish *in perpetuity* a force not so much of soldiers, who will begin to fraternise whenever they feel like it—whatever politicians or generals may tell them—but of *criminal detectives* and *G-men*, Intelligence officers and scientific experts who must see that nothing is allowed to interfere with the long and wearisome process of making Germans fit to live in peace with their neighbours.

As for Mr. Eden's « revelation » about the German plan for the next war it's not a revelation at all. To anyone with a grain of knowledge about Germany it's a statement of the obvious. What *would* have been a revelation would have been the news that the Germans had *NOT* made any such plans.

Keeping dangerous toys out of German hands will be a full-time job for many years.

The only tough peace worth having is one which will be enforced *to the letter* long after we are dead.

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A B C D E F *** *** *** ***

gap until the French army is on its feet again.

« NEB » AND H. G. BOOTS

« I'm afraid I can't disturb him, even for the P.M. He's holding an important conference to decide if the Home Guard may keep their boots.» —*by Neb.*

Gathering Twigs

COAL is as rare as diamonds —people cycle miles to glean twigs from the pruning of the trees in the Bois de Boulogne.

Madame has to employ all sorts of strange devices to keep her home going. Gas is on, with a small flame, for one hour daily.

So for £1 she has bought one of the numerous gadgets guaranteed to condense her meagre gas flame to produce « great heat to cook the family dinner. »

Rations are slightly better since the Allies came, but madame still has to queue for bread and give up coupons.

Where's That Fish?

THOSE lovely things in the boulevard shops of which you have read, Mrs. Smith, make Mme. Dupont sigh, too. Her husband earns 5,500 francs a month, about £27 10s., and quite an average little wool jumper costs 1,500 francs.

You stand in queues for fish? Madame would like to see such a queue. Nor should one mention silk stockings to Mme. Dupont.

Pots and pans, cloths for cleaning, matches, bones for soup . . . like you, madame knows all the trying rounds of search.

BIG BETS CLAIM AGAINST A WOMAN

Bookmakers in England are claiming over £20,000 from a woman whose wagers this season have been the talk of Tattersalls.

She is said to have won great sums earlier in the year until luck turned against her.

The bookmakers have consulted a firm of solicitors, who refused to discuss the action they are taking. It is believed there are hopes of a settlement.

For Christmas Mails

The British Ministry of Education is asking local authorities to encourage boys and girls of 15 and over to help with the Christmas mails.

The children will be required from December 14 to 24 for eight hours a day and will do no homework during this period.

Americans See Prince

Prince Richard, infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester « met » 30 American soldiers who paid a visit to his parents' home at Barnwell Manor, Northants.

H.G. UNIFORMS MAY GO TO « FREED »

Home Guard uniforms and boots, when the H.G.s get the « stand down, » are likely to be shipped to Europe to help clothe people liberated from the Germans.

Forms have been sent to all H.G. quartermasters instructing them to make a full return of uniforms, except shoulder flashes and badges, within a specified time of H-Day, October 29, provisionlly fixed for final parades.

On that day it is expected that the King, as H.G. Colonel-in-Chief, will broadcast the official dismissal.

An official of the War Office stated that nothing had yet been decided about the use to which uniforms and equipment will be put.

Plain Post-Cards Only

Letters should not be posted from Paris and the surrounding departments to addresses in the British Empire. Only plain post-cards can be dealt with.

Radio Luxemburg has resumed broadcasting.

NEW BELGIAN [illegible]

the whine of shells and the whistle of [illegible] at Pau. One day we were ordered by the Vichy Government to hand it over to Dr. Buchner, head of the Bavarian Fine Arts Commission.

Anxious Days

« He is believed to have been told by Hitler himself to remove this perfect work of art. Possibly Hitler wanted it for Berchtesgaden, or for the great art gallery which he has been stated to have planned at Linz, his birthplace.

« Where it is to-day is a mystery. We feel very strongly about this as the Belgian Government had entrusted the painting with us for safe keeping. »

Facing M. Salles in the directors' room was a map of France which he studied anxiously during the battle of liberation. It was dotted with red and green circles round scattered points in various parts of France.

Suites Opened

« Each of those circles marks one of the chateaux where these priceless works of art were stored» « he told me. « You can understand how I felt when I saw the line of operations gradually approaching one of these storehouses, which might even have been used as a fortress.

« Actually, the Germans themselves took steps to safeguard these treasures. »

While there are yet no art treasures on view at the Louvre, save some large pieces of statuary, the museum has been reopened so that men of the Allied Forces may visit the superb suites of rooms.

LIGHT, GAS, METRO'

Whether electricity, which was distributed in Paris during the whole of the evening and all night on Monday, will be continued during these longer hours, depends, it is stated, on the willingness of consumers to economise.

Paris will have an extra hour's gas daily from next Sunday.

There is « definite hope » that the Metro' will soon be running all day on Saturdays and Sundays.

Mr. Dalton to Rest

Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, has been ordered to rest for a few days. His « rheumatism » has now been diagnosed as a strained tendon in the leg.

Jeep Crashes into Train

Two American Service men were killed, and five others were injured, at Portland, when their Jeep crashed into a train at a crossing.

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NEW BELGIAN

For Comdr, MCA
GEORGE R. ECKMAN
Colonel, MC

BATTERING OF SIEGFRIED LINE GOES ON

Calais—And Dover

ENGLISHMEN will rejoice because Calais is free. It is interwoven into our history, and stands for much that we prize. MARY TUDOR *was not alone in having the name engraven in her heart.*

To thousands of British people Calais is the gateway to France. It is also the nearest French port to England, the last piece of France to be claimed by the English Crown, the town spared in the 14th century by the pleas of an English Queen, PHILIPPA.

It is all this to us—and more. Calais, with Dover, guards the entrance to the English Channel. For the past four years it has been a pistol pointing at the heart of England—the most threatening we have known since we became a nation.

A Symbol

THE liberation of Calais meant the liberation also of Dover and Folkestone. For four years the people of these front-line towns, and of the villages, hamlets, and farms of « Hell's Corner, » withstood the worst that HITLER *could send against them.*

Calais is a symbol to the people of Britain as well as to

BRITISH PUSH OUT SALIENT & SMASH COUNTER-BLOW

Bombers Hit at Heart of Reich

TANKS and infantry of General Hodge's First U.S. Army realised their assault on the Siegfried Line north of Aix-la-Chapelle yesterday, after the German defences had taken another heavy pounding by Allied bombers.

Enemy resistance is strong and in one sector a determined counter-attack was launched. It failed completely and the Americans lost no ground.

British forces in Holland yesterday pushed out the wall of their salient still further in the face of heavy resistance. On the eastern flank they have mopped up more German pockets still on our side of the Meuse. In one sector, our tanks pushed forward nearly 6 miles. On the west, we closed in further from three directions on Hertogenbosch.

South-east of Arnhem and north-east of Nijmegen, our Typhoons smashed up more German attempts to launch a big counter-offensive. Bad weather had prevented the Germans from putting up this attack for several days. Our planes flew over a thousand sorties. Spitfires, Bostons, Mustangs as well as Typhoons pouring cannon shells into the Germans. At the end of the day, the Tactical Air Force received a message from the army saying: « Thanks for your support to-day. Your attacks had a shattering effect on the Germans. »

Street fighting in Antwerp

More planes kept up attacks on German communications leading up to the front, to support the Canadians and Poles advancing north of the Antwerp-Turnhout canal. Three-quarters of this canal is now in Allied hands. At the western end of it, Canadian forces have entered the northern part of Antwerp where street fighting has been going on for several days.

A very great deal has been going on in the air. The weather has been brilliantly clear with full moonlight on Monday night, and

NURSE IS WED IN BATTLE

Then Back To Tend Airborne Men

Husband and wife and brother and sister are the heroes and heroines of these two stories of the battlefield.

From Edward Connolly

With the British Forces, Tuesday.

WITH the great fight of the first Airborne Division as its setting, one of the strangest weddings of the war took place at Nijmegen.

The ceremony was held a week ago and was conducted by an Army padre.

The bride was Sister Mary Lang, whose home is in Surrey. The bridegroom was Flying Officer John Swann, of the R.A.F.

He motored up specially to Nijmegen to wed Mary at a casualty clearing station where she, with a hard-pressed band of nurses and doctors, tended the wounds of the skymen back from the battle at Arnhem.

Whistle Of Bombs

No sooner had Flying Officer Swann arrived at the forward tented hospital than the British supply road through Holland was

Atom Bomb Is Hitler's Latest V Weapon

From Ralph Hewins

Daily Mail Special Correspondent

Stockholm, Tuesday.

ATOM-BOMBS, whose explosion is likened to « frozen lightning, » are the new secret weapons which German scientists are rushing to produce before Germany is defeated.

Detailed reports reaching neutral scientists and Allied experts here all agree that they have already been made experimentally in considerable numbers.

Mysterious explosions which have been seen 80 miles away from the Danish island of Bornholm are now fairly conclusively established as being caused by atom-bombs.

Nicknamed

The new V weapon—already nicknamed here the « atomb »—has an extremely delicate and complicated mechanism.

The general principle is that an electric shock splits the atom if and when the missile reaches its target.

Many reports indicate that « atomb » research is headquartered in a wide stretch of Northern Germany, consisting mainly of the coastal areas and

shadowed by all that it stands for. Its capture was, nevertheless, a handsome victory, and one in which the Canadians who won it are entitled to feel much pride.

It is grand to feel that our country is no longer under land attack, and that the Germans will no more gaze across the Channel with envious eyes to English soil.

Crete Germans Leaving

Most of the Germans in Crete have moved to the western end. A B.B.C. correspondent, in a message from Cairo, says that there is now about half the original German garrison on the island. The remaining Germans are trying to get out as quickly as they can, though the R.A.F. is making it hot for them.

The British cruiser Black Prince has shelled the aerodrome of Malame in Crete. It was recently very active against German supply vessels between the islands of Greece and the mainland.

Following the landings in Albania and on three Greek islands, operations are continuing successfully.

It is announced in London that the port of Lepanto, on the south coast of Greece, has been liberated. Greek patriots have also occupied several other towns.

JAPS CAUGHT ON TIDDIM ROAD

SEAC H.Q.—Troops of the Indian Fifth Division, advancing down the Tiddim Road, have made contact with Japanese rearguards near the « Chocolate Staircase,» a long series of hairpin bends eight miles from Tiddim itself.

Bad weather curtailed most operations in Northern Burma. On the Arakan front men of a Home County regiment captured an important height south-east of Maungdaw.—*B.U.P.*

Sir Julien Cahn, sportsman and philanthropist, died at his home near Loughborough, Leicestershire, aged 62.

The air assault was resumed yesterday. More than 1,000 American heavy bombers from Britain struck deep into the Reich, heavily backed by strong forces of fighters. Two main targets were a tank works at Nuremberg and a Daimler-Benz heavy truck factory some 40 miles south of Karlsruhe.

Attack Was Tactical Surprise

Describing the first day of the U.S. offensive at Aachen, John Hall, Daily Mail special correspondent with the American First Army, said:—

SHOCK units swept over the little River Wurm and crossed the Aachen-Düsseldorf railway. By noon they had advanced about one and a quarter miles through the Siegfried Line pill-boxes, but by the afternoon opposition was more stubborn and the advance was slower.

The Siegfried Line in this sector is three to four miles deep, with old coalmine workings linked to the defences by new tunnels deep below ground. Behind the pill-boxes are « Die for Germany » trenches, which are outsize V-shaped foxholes dug by the thousand in woodlands and open fields.

Hot Encounters

Bloody fighting went on among pill-boxes and trenches during the night. When I left the battlefield reports were that progress was good for this type of fighting against fortified positions.

An air and artillery blitz softened the way for the infantry. For nearly two hours 400 American bombers pounded a sector of the Siegfried Line. More than 300 heavy guns, some of them of 10in. calibre, joined in.

Then dive-bombers came in. They had specific targets chosen from the more formidable pill-boxes. They achieved what an artillery officer described as « one of the prettiest dive-bombing jobs of the war ».

Scared S.S. Men

Before noon the infantry moved. At first nothing but weak small-arms fire met them and shock units quickly crossed the Wurm, which varies from 10ft. to 15ft. in width.

Beyond that lay the double-track railway which runs from Aachen north-east to Düsseldorf.

Mortar and artillery fire was coming over by the time the first Americans had edged forward to the tracks, but they dashed over, slid down a bank into a coppice and crawled towards the outer pill-boxes.

By this time prisoners were coming back to battalion and regimental headquarters.

Many of them said the bombing was a heaven-sent opportunity for them to surrender, because it had scared away the S.S. men, whose main job just now is to see that other troops stay in their positions until they are killed.

Thin Part of Line

It is obvious that we gained a tactical surprise. What helped to scare and confuse the enemy was that U.S. bombers on another mission used this sector as a sort of cross-roads. Whenever he peeped out the Hun saw planes, and so far as he knew each one had a bomb for him.

We chose a « thin » part of the Siegfried Line for this new attack. The line here is hidden in wooded downland something like the Surrey countryside.

Pill-boxes are much overgrown with shrubbery and it took expert air photography to pinpoint them.

To complete the defence in depth behind the line the Germans have pockmarked the fields and hedgerows with thousands of outsize V-shaped foxholes.

And the Luftwaffe? Not a sign of it. Five enemy planes were reported by one American fighter cover unit but they kept horizon distance away.

This region was believed to be a flak area—it is on the bombing highway from England to the Ruhr—but the American heavy artillery kept the flak gunners in their dugouts.

Warsaw Fight Ends

The defence of Warsaw has collapsed, and the Polish Patriots H.Q. announces that after months of ceaseless struggle against vastly superior German forces, they have had to give in.

the whine of sirens and the whistle of bombs as her bridal music, and not sure that the cutting of the road meant being taken prisoner, Mary Lang became Mrs. John Swann.

The service lasted only a few minutes. The padre said a few words. Then Mary went back to nurse the airborne troops.—*Exchange.*

« Fighting O'Sheas »

Mike O'Shea and his sister Eileen have just ended nine days' leave together at their home at Great Hockham near Thetford.

Mike is a lance-corporal in the Paratroops and Eileen a private in the heavy Ack-Ack. Michael, aged 21, flew to Normandy on D-Day and was wounded during the battle of Caen.

Eileen, aged 19, was attached to a mixed heavy A.A. battery near London which had shot down four flying bombs, when the fifth crashed close by and Eileen's right arm was broken.

The whole village, which calls them the « Fighting O'Sheas,» turned out to greet them when they came home.

« Every morning a basket of freshly picked mushrooms was left for them,» Mrs. Mabel O'Shea, their mother, said yesterday. « Villagers we did not know brought eggs, fruit, and flowers.»

NEW BELGIAN CURRENCY

Aid To Allied Troops

Brussels.—Plans are complete for the issue of an entire new Belgian currency and the withdrawal of that now in circulation.

This is understood to be the main feature of a series of financial decrees passed by the new Cabinet.

First result of the currency issue—which would be much smaller than the old—is expected to be an immediate drop in prices, which may mean a lot to Allied soldiers passing through or living in the Belgian capital.—*B.U.P.*

PROGRESS in ITALY

British and American troops of the Fifth Army have made more progress in the mountains of Central Italy.

Battling through mountain highways, American forces gained ground at several places and reached a point little more than 16 miles from Bologna.

Other Fifth Army forces have advanced towards Imola and are threatening the rear of the Germans holding the Adriatic side.

YOUNG PRISONER, VETERAN CAPTOR

Lance-Corporal Nind, a Kentishman attached to an Indian division, hands out rations to a very young German prisoner captured during the Eighth Army's advance through the hills beyond the Gothic Line in Italy.

~~SECRET~~

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

22 June 1944

SUBJECT: Prisoner of War Conversations

TO : Major R. R. Furman
Room 5119 New War Department Building
Washington, D. C.

1. On June 10 and 11, 1944, at PW Camp No. 11, England, the following conversation ensued between Generalmajor A 1201 (GOC: Air Defenses TUNIS and BIZERTE, captured Tunisia 9 May 43), Oberst M 513 (Regt. Comd: 954 GR, 362 Div., captured Italy 24 May 44), and Oberstleutnant M 514 (Regt. Comd: 955 GR, 362 Div., captured Italy 23 May 44):

A 1201: Are people's hopes still primed to an imaginary 'secret weapon' of some kind or another?

M 513: There is a lot of talk about it, it is a tremendously discussed topic. It was that everlasting talk of retaliation. 'Retaliation' is the most often used work in GERMANY. Wherever you go you hear: "Retaliation", nothing but "Retaliation". I believe it was a great psychological mistake to use that word. It spread like wildfire and now everyone is expecting the retaliation.

A 1201: What is it to consist of?

M 513: Well, the wildest rumours are circulating.

A 1201: For instance, what?

M 513: Rockets, the splitting of the atom -

A 1201: Remote ignition and all those Jules VERNE stories?

M 513: Yes, Jules VERNE, good and proper.

M 514: I take it that it will come as a secret form of retaliation, and will be in connection with the invasion. It won't take place before then.

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Authority NND 750112
By CD/SA NARS, Date 2-3 FEB 1978

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M 513: Then we are told that we were not to talk about retaliation in connection with invasion any more.

2. For your information.

For the ACofS, G-2:

James M. White

JAMES M. WHITE
Colonel, GSC
Executive

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Atomic Bombs Nazi 'Secret'

Lisbon, Dec. 31 (U.P.). — Latest travelers to arrive here from the Reich said today that Germany's long-vaunted "secret weapon" is based on the principle of energy released from split atoms.

The weapon was described as a new type of small, light bomb with tremendous explosive power supplied by a process of releasing pent-up atomic force. These atomic bombs, it was said, will be scattered by new super-stratosphere planes which the Germans claimed were in the last stages of being perfected.

These planes will be able to fly high above fighters or the reach of ack-ack fire, and can each be loaded with hundreds of the small bombs, which, it was said, will be equally effective in the air, upon contact, or under water.

NY Daily News Dec 4L
" Herald Tribune 31 Dec 43
" World Telegram " "
Merle Stumbo

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Authority NND 750112
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EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATION
UNITED STATES ARMY
OSRD
Office of Field Service
DEC 18 1944

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WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON

CI/RB
JL

10 November 1943.

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ornia.

to General Groves from
s in your recent conver-

he problem is of the
y .... The fact that
great significance to
even more drastically
elopments. As you
that every precaution
roject."

of S., G-2:

LE, Jr.,
Field Artillery,
nch, CIG, MIS.

Following will travel by road to report for duty to City Administration Section, Fifth Army, at Littoria, on 5 June.

Lt Col Boris T Pasch
Perry O. Bailey
1 Jeep

J.H. Van Loon Maj Gen
for Lt Gen,
CGS

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON

CI/RB
JL

10 November 1943.

Subject: Letter from President Roosevelt.

To: Lieut. Colonel Boris T. Pash,
Director of Intelligence,
Ninth Service Command,
Forward Echelon,
Presidio of San Francisco, California.

1. The following is from the letter to General Groves from the President, referred to by General Groves in your recent conversation:

"The successful solution of the problem is of the utmost importance to the national safety .... The fact that the outcome of their labors is of such great significance to the nation requires that this project be even more drastically guarded than other highly secret war developments. As you know, I have therefore given directions that every precaution be taken to insure the security of your project."

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

JOHN LANSDALE, Jr.,
Lieut. Colonel, Field Artillery,
Chief, Review Branch, CIG, MIS.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

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26 November 1943

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
Commanding General
North African Theater of Operations

My dear General Eisenhower:

Lieutenant Colonel Boris T. Pash, who will deliver this letter, has been specifically charged with the procurement of information concerning the scientific activities and developments of the enemy. It is believed that a large amount of such information is available within the territories under your command. I consider this mission to be of the highest importance, and it is essential that it be accomplished expeditiously and successfully.

Colonel Pash has under his command scientists who have the knowledge and competence necessary to seek out and properly evaluate that information. However, your assistance is, of course, essential to the successful completion of this mission. I hope that you will give Colonel Pash every facility and assistance at your disposal which may be necessary or helpful in the speedy completion of this mission.

The organization and objects of this detachment are more fully explained in a memorandum to your Chief of Staff from Major General George V. Strong, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, dated 8 November 1943, concerning the investigation of enemy scientific developments.

Very sincerely yours,

AUTHORITY: MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Office of Industrial Security
Secretary of War
Subject:
Contract Administration Services
Defense Supply Agency (13 Aug 63)
Hoover Institute Declassification Program

DECLASSIFIED
(see back of document) date

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Review(s) completed.
DECLASSIFIED
(Document No. and date
appear next to signature)

AUTHORITY: NLCP 3

Chief, Office of Industrial Security
Contract Administration Services
Defense Supply Agency (13 Aug 73)
Hoover Institute Declassification Program

Subject:

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PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION

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EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
ALSOS MISSION

OSRD
Office of Field Service
Received DEC 18 1944
Referred to:

7 December 1944

(Copy in Alsos File)

SUBJECT: Progress Report #8 - Strasbourg Operation - ALSOS Mission.

TO : Chief, Military Intelligence Service, War Department,
Rm 2D 814, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C., USA.

1. Plans for the Strasbourg operation were made after contacting Colonel Harrison, G-2, 6th Army Group. Colonel Harrison instructed Lt. Colonel Pumpelly, Commanding Officer, 6th Army Group T Force, to give first priority to targets of interest to the ALSOS Mission. Prior to making contact with Colonel Pumpelly clearance was obtained from G-2 SHAEF, and from Colonel Knight, Chief, T Force Section, SHAEF.

2. Targets of interest to the ALSOS Mission were:

a. Certain scientific personnel believed to be in Strasbourg and known to have worked there.

b. Dr. Haagen and his office and laboratories. Dr. Haagen was reported to be doing work on BW.

c. Certain buildings containing research laboratories.

d. Mathis Plant, reported by the Navy Section, ALSOS, to be doing secret work for the Junkers Plant.

e. Any other targets which might develop during the operation.

3. On 4 November, the ALSOS detachment consisting of Lt. Colonel B.T. Pash, Captain R.W. Blake, Special Agents Fiebig and Beatson, reported to T Force. The general plan of the operation was discussed and personnel targets cleared against the list available to T Force.

4. On 6 November, Colonel Quinn, G-2, 7th Army, was contacted and the targets of interest to the ALSOS Mission cleared with the CIC detachment, 7th Army. This was done to avoid possible duplication of effort.

5. Captain Blake, with two special agents, remained with the T Force to work on detailed plans and activities within Strasbourg. On 15 November the ALSOS detachment was withdrawn to Paris after completing the necessary details for the contemplated operation. It was then agreed that the detachment would re-join the T Force on 22 November, the tentative date set for the

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Authority NND 750112
By CD/SR NARS, Date 17 FEB 1976

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initial phase of the operation against Strasbourg. Later, 6th Army Group reported that the operation would not take place until 30 November. However, on 23 November an urgent radiogram was received requesting the immediate presence of the ALSOS detachment at T Force Headquarters in Saarburg. On 24 November, the detachment consisting of Lt. Colonel Pash, Captain Blake, Special Agents Fiebig and Beatson and Pfc. Leonard, departed for T Force Headquarters at Saarburg. Upon reaching Saarburg, it was found that the T Force had moved in the direction of Strasbourg and the ALSOS detachment followed, joining the T Force in Strasbourg on the morning of 25 November.

6. Because of the fact that the Strasbourg operation had been planned beforehand, it was possible to commence securing the targets immediately upon arrival, and on 25 November the Mathis Plant and the University laboratories were put under guard. Residences of personnel of interest to the Mission were visited and guards placed at three points to prevent any looting or destruction of available documents.

7. All initial efforts to locate personnel targets failed and steps were immediately taken to collect personal and official papers belonging to these people. The Mission took over the apartment of Dr. Haagen as its Headquarters and all papers found in that place remain undisturbed pending the arrival of BW experts. Available papers of all other personnel targets were put in containers and transported to the Mission Headquarters in Strasbourg. On 26 November the laboratories of Dr. Haagen, including numerous live specimens, were placed under guard and are being held pending the arrival of specialists.

8. While all efforts to locate personnel targets failed, there were indications, particularly through the study of personal papers and effects of some of the individuals, that not all of those sought had had the chance to escape. As a result, an intensive search was continued and on 29 November, seven University of Strasbourg physicists and chemists, all German citizens, were located and immediately placed under guard. At the same time, a guard was placed over the medical research section of the University, located at Burgerspital.

9. A dispatch was sent to the ALSOS Headquarters, Paris, requesting that two qualified technical men and the Navy team be sent immediately to Strasbourg to evaluate available information. A dispatch was also sent to Paris, as well as to the War Department, requesting that Captain W.J. Cromartie and Captain Carlo Henze come immediately to Strasbourg to evaluate the materials and documents made available through the securing of the laboratories and papers of Dr. Haagen. Further investigations in and around Strasbourg, particularly those made by Lt. Commander den Hartog, U.S. Navy, and party and by Lt. Biot, U.S. Navy, temporarily attached to ALSOS, uncovered additional targets of importance. Lt. Commander den Hartog's party secured certain important Navy material and documents. He will submit a separate report. Lt. Biot found that certain secret research projects were being carried on on behalf of the German Luftwaffe at Fort Francesca, near Strasbourg. Investigation of this lead is in progress.

10. The Mathis Plant, previously placed under guard at the request of the ALSOS Mission, was turned back to the T Force by Colonel Pash three hours after it was secured. This action was taken because it was found that the plant was of general interest to other intelligence agencies besides the ALSOS Mission.

11. On 30 November a dispatch was sent to the ALSOS Headquarters in Paris requesting the presence in Strasbourg of the Scientific Chief of the Mission. In view of the fact that numerous leads were developing and continued investigations seemed necessary, it was deemed advisable to maintain the advance headquarters of the Mission in Strasbourg. Captain Blake was left in charge, assisted by Special Agent Fiebig and Pfc. Leonard. The Scientific Chief of the Mission reported to Strasbourg where he will supervise technical investigations, assisted by the other personnel of the Mission.

12. In view of the fact that in taking over the laboratories of Dr. Haagen it was necessary to secure two buildings containing large numbers of mice, rats, goats and other animals, and because Captains Cromartie and Henze were not due to arrive in the immediate future, contact was made with the Surgeon, 6th Army Group, who was requested to make preliminary investigation of these specimens. The Surgeon, 6th Army Group, stated that an officer would be dispatched to Strasbourg and a recommendation would be given to the ALSOS Mission as to the future disposition of the live stock secured by the Mission.

13. At present there exist the following leads requiring further investigation:

a. Laboratories and documents of Dr. Haagen and interrogation of his assistants.

b. Interrogation of administrative and professional personnel of the University to determine:

i) What secret war work was being done by the University personnel.

ii) Investigation of special project for the Luftwaffe carried out at Fort Francesca.

iii) Determine areas to which the University was evacuated and any leads on the continued activity of their research laboratories.

c. Disposition of scientists held by the ALSOS Mission.

14. The Strasbourg operation of the Mission was highly successful. A considerable part of its success was due to the extremely fine cooperation, of Colonel Harrison, Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, 6th Army Group, who understood clearly the needs of the Mission, and to the manner in which

Lt. Colonel Pumpelly, Commanding Officer of the T Force, 6th Army Group, carried out his assignment in organizing and executing the operations of the T Force during the taking of Strasbourg. It must also be mentioned that Colonel Harrison has stated that he will continue to render all available assistance to the Mission activities. This is particularly gratifying because of the future interests of the Mission in the 6th Army Group area.

/s/ Boris T. Pash

BORIS T. PASH,
Lt. Col., MI,
Chief of Mission.

Distribution:
A. C. of S., G-2
Chief, MIS
Colonel Nicholas (G-2)
Colonel Gruhn (ASF)
Lt. Comdr. Old (Navy)
Dr. A. T. Waterman(OSRD)

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26 October 194

C.I.O. SPECIALISTS FOR TARGETS IN GERMANY

The following is a list of CIOS specialists who will exploit CIOS targets in the areas shown. The members are approx and are to be used only as a guide for planning purposes.

TOWN	Ministry of Supply	M.A.P.	M.E.W.	War Office	Foreign Office	Air Ministry	Admiralty	U.S. State Dept.	U.S. Army (SOS)	U.S.S.T.A.F.	E.W.D.	O.S.R.D.	O.S.S.	U.S. Navy	TOTAL
1 Aachen	1	1		1						3				4	10
2 Ainring	1	2			1			4	4				1	4	17
3 Altona				1					4						5
4 Ammendorf	2							1							3
5 Amsterdam-Holden Flushing-Hengelo				2											4
6 Augsburg		14	1	6		2	2		15		3		10	51	
7 Baden	2							2							4
8 Berchtesgaden							2								2
9 Berlin	?	60	7	36	2	12	2	28	22		6	5	39	219	
10 Bochum	2			4		4			3				8	21	
11 Borsig-Walde	1	2							1						2
12 Brandenburg															2
13 Bremen		8				4			11				8	35	
14 Brunswick		11	1	4					17				3	36	
15 Celle	2							2							4
16 Chemnitz	2														2
17 Clausthal-Zellerfeld	1														1
18 Cologne & District	2			3					9				12	26	
19 Dessau		9	1	5		2							9	26	
20 Diepensee	1														1
21 Dortmund	13			3		2			7				3	28	
22 Dresden		6		7											13
23 Duisburg-Huckingen	2			5					9				10	26	
24 Dusseldorf-Essen	3		6	7		8		2	17	2			16	59	
25 Eberswalde	2														2
26 Ederstahl	1														1
27 Frankfurt-Darmstadt Hoechst	3	17	3	7		2		13	11	2	2		10	70	
28 Freiburg				4									1	5	
29 Friedrichshaven	13	14		3		2		3	16		3		9	63	
30 Garza	1							2							3
31 Gdynia		2				4					1		8	15	
32 Halle		5	1	8		2					1		6	23	
33 Hamburg		7	2	5		4			8				16	42	
34 Hannover		5	1	13					10				5	34	
35 Jena	2	8	1	8		3		1	3		3		11	40	
36 Karlsruhe				1		1					1		1	4	
37 Kassel	3	6		1							1		5	16	
38 Kiel	1	6	1	6		20		11	8		3	3	22	81	
39 Kotbus-Sorau		2							8				1	11	
40 Krefeld	2			2		2			6				2	14	
41 Kummersdorf	3														3
42 Lechfeld	9														9
43 Leipzig	1	3		5		1		2					2	14	
44 Leuna	1														1
45 Leverkusen	3			5		2		1	6				4	21	
46 Loecknitz	4														4
47 Lubeck-Travemünde		8		4		4							7	23	
48 Magdeburg	3	2		5		2							7	19	

Self-contained teams in field - will join 'T' Force upon notification by Air Ministry

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1 Aachen	1			1					3				4	9
2 Ainring	1	2			1			4	4			1	4	17
3 Altona				1					4					5
4 Ammendorf	2							1						3
5 Amsterdam-Holden Flushing-Hengelo				2		2								4
6 Augsburg		14	1	6					15		3		10	51
7 Baden	2							2						4
8 Berchtesgaden							2							2
9 Berlin	7	60	7	36	2	12	2	28	22		6	5	39	219
10 Bochum	2			4		4			3				8	21
11 Borsig-Walde	1								1					2
12 Brandenburg	2													2
13 Bremen		8		4		4			11				8	35
14 Brunswick		11	1	4					17				3	36
15 Celle	2							2						4
16 Chemnitz	2													2
17 Clausthal-Zellerfeld	1													1
18 Cologne & District	2			3					9				12	26
19 Dessau		9	1	5		2							9	26
20 Diepensee	1													1
21 Dortmund	13			3		2			7				3	28
22 Dresden		6		7										13
23 Duisburg-Huckingen	2			5					9				10	26
24 Dusseldorf-Essen	3		6	7		8		2	17	2			16	59
25 Eberswalde	2													2
26 Ederstahl	1													1
27 Frankfurt-Darmstadt Hoechst	3	17	3	7		2		13	11	2	2		10	70
28 Freiburg				4									1	5
29 Friedrichshaven	13	14		3		2		3	16		3		9	63
30 Garza	1							2						3
31 Gdynia		2				4					1		8	15
32 Halle		5	1	8		2					1		6	23
33 Hamburg		7	2	5		4			8				16	42
34 Hannover		5	1	13					10				5	34
35 Jena	2	8	1	8		3		1	3		3		11	40
36 Karlsruhe				1		1					1		1	4
37 Kassel	3	6		1							1		5	16
38 Kiel	1	6	1	6		20		11	8		3	3	22	81
39 Kotbus-Sorau		2							8				1	11
40 Krefeld	2			2		2			6				2	14
41 Kummersdorf	3													3
42 Lechfeld	9													9
43 Leipzig	1	3		5		1		2					2	14
44 Leuna	1													1
45 Leverkusen	3			5		2		1	6				4	21
46 Loecknitz	4													4
47 Lubeck-Travemünde		8		4		4							7	23
48 Magdeburg	3	2		5		2							7	19

Self-contained teams in field - will join 'T' Force upon notification by /Air Ministry

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TOWN	Ministry of Supply	M.A.P.	M.E.W.	War Office	Foreign Office	Air Ministry	Admiralty	U.S. State Dept.	U.S. Army (SOS)	U.S.S.T.A.F.	E.W.D.	O.S.R.D.	O.S.S.	U.S. Navy	TOTAL
49 Mannheim/Ludwigshafen	3	8	3	9	1	2	2	2	10	5		2		6	42
50 Munich	6	8	3	4	1	2	2		10	9			47	13	61
51 Munster & District	3	2	1	6		2	2		1	1				5	19
52 Nuremberg & District															2
53 Norway				1											1
54 Osnabrück															
55 Peenemunde-Swinemünde Rügen	12	20	2	5		2	2		5			6		18	74
56 Rauxel	2			2						4				3	12
57 Rechlin		8							2			4		12	30
58 Rostock		6												5	12
59 Rotterdam - Hague-Utrecht-Hilversum				2		2	2								2
60 Rügenwalde															2
61 Russelheim	2													2	8
62 Schweinfurt		2													2
63 Silesia	2									4				8	17
64 Sommerda	1			2		2	2	2							7
65 Sterkrade-Hotten				4		2	2			12				5	37
66 Stettin	6	7	1	2											2
67 Stuttgart				1											1
68 Sylt Island				2											12
69 Saar				4		2	2							6	15
70 Wetzlar	3	2		5		3				3				1	5
71 Wilhelmshaven				1										2	13
72 Wurrertal				3											1
73 Wurzburg	1														
74 Zwickau															

1 Self-contained teams in field - will join 'T' Force upon notification by Air Ministry

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TOWN	Ministry of Supply	M.A.P.	M.E.W.	War Office	Foreign Office	Air Ministry	Admiralty	U.S. State Dept.	U.S. Army (S0S)	U.S.S.T.A.F.	E.W.D.	O.S.R.D.	O.S.S.	U.S. Navy	TOTAL
49 Mannheim/Ludwigshafen	3	2		2		2	2		10	5		2		6	42
50 Munich	6	8	2	9	1			2	10	9			4	13	61
51 Munster & District	3								1	1					7
52 Nuremberg & District	3	2	1	6										5	19
53 Norway				2											2
54 Osnabrück				1											1
55 Peenemunde-Swinemünde Rügen	12	20	2	5			2		5			6		18	74
56 Rauxel	2			2						4				3	12
57 Rechlin		8		2					2			4		12	30
58 Rostock		6		1										5	12
59 Rotterdam - Hague-Utrecht-Hilversum							2								2
60 Rügenwalde				2											2
61 Russelheim	2														1
62 Schweinfurt	1													2	8
63 Silesia		2		4											2
64 Sommerda	2									4				8	17
65 Sterkrade-Hotten	1			2			2								7
66 Stettin				5			2		12					5	37
67 Stuttgart	6	7	1	4											2
68 Sylt Island				2											1
69 Saar				1											12
70 Wetzlar	3	2		5			2							6	15
71 Wilhelmshaven				3						3				1	5
72 Wurrertal				1			2							2	13
73 Wurzburg	4	4	1	4											1
74 Zwickau	1														

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* Self-contained teams in field - will join 'T' Force upon rotification by Air Ministry

WORLD BEHIND The HEADLINES

Atomic Force: Nazi Super-TNT?

German threats to blot out whole cities with their new "secret weapon" are ridiculous unless the Nazis have discovered some new terrific explosive. Scientists are of the opinion that such a super-explosive force could be obtained only by the liberation of the colossal energy within the atom—long a goal of scientific endeavor. Dr. Kai Siegbahn, the author of the following article, is noted for his atom-smashing experiments; through contacts which neutral Swedish scientists have been able to maintain with Germany, he is in a position to know what progress the Germans have made in creating atom explosives.

By DR. KAI SIEGBAHN,
Noted Swedish Scientist, Member of the Swedish Academy of Science
(Copyright, 1943, by International News Service)

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27 (INS).—In connection with Germany's more and more pressing situation on the various battle fronts, the eleventh hour possibility that the Germans may introduce a hitherto unknown weapon capable of changing the fortunes of war is being discussed.

Many German leaders, especially after the severe allied air attacks this Fall, have declared that the introduction of such a new weapon is only a question of time.

It goes without saying that this weapon, if able essentially to affect the fate of the war, must have qualities hitherto unknown. The construction of a new gun or a new type of aircraft is not enough.

Armor Piercing

Guesses concerning this new "secret weapon" have been many.

They have mentioned guns with rockets weighing 30 tons and able to reach a distance of 200 kilometers (about 125 miles).

Special interest has also been expressed in the so-called uranium bomb. This idea is of special significance because it represents the first time man has seriously thought of the possibility of devoting the gigantic energy supply bound up in atoms to human destruction.

This subject became of human interest as recently as 1939 through the discovery of a German scientist, Dr. Otto Hahn. A few years earlier it was known that if radium and beryllium were mixed, this compound sent out radiation particles, so-called neutrons, which, hardly losing speed, could pierce the thickest steel armor.

Working with the heaviest of all elements, uranium, Hahn found a new process. (Uranium is a lustrous white metal, softer than steel. It exhibits marked chemical activity.)

Uranium was split into two parts, simultaneously liberating for nucleus reaction a colossal quantity of energy.

The bursting uranium atom also created more neutrons which colliding with other uranium atoms again liberated energy and more neutrons.

This chain process should increase like an avalanche and with unmeasurable speed the process of reaction ought to take the form of one single terrific liberation of energy or an explosion of hitherto unknown force.

Fortunately for Hahn and his collaborators, it did not happen that way.

Tough Job

But there was strong reason to expect some new device could direct the reaction in this violent manner.

Scientists all over the world began attacking this problem—one of the greatest science has ever met.

Soon it was evident that splitting uranium was more complicated than anticipated.

The element uranium has two atoms, so-called isotopes, differing little in weight. Of these two kinds of uranium only the lighter is able to "explode."

(This lighter type of uranium is called uranium 235.)

One difficulty is that the lighter isotope is contained in the uranium compound only in the proportion of one part to 139.

Paradoxically, this lighter kind of uranium bursts only when the "bombarding" neutrons are sufficiently slow. You can put brakes on them not with lead but with paraffin.

Atom-smasher (note comparative size of man). Have the Nazis succeeded in harnessing the terrific energy stored in the atom?

Experiments show that it is probably necessary to bring away the undesired heavier isotope in order to establish the violent chain reaction described above.

Such an isotope separation was made ten years ago when components of ordinary water were separated to develop "heacy" water which is now produced industrially.

Cyclotrons Taken

But uranium separation is probably meeting with special difficulties peculiar to uranium.

One of the most important instruments of these researches is the cyclotron, invented by an American scientist, Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, of the University of California, who won the Nobel Prize in physics for 1939.

The Germans have not built a cyclotron, but they have seized first the Paris cyclotron at the Curie-Joliot's radium laboratory, and more recently Dr. Niels Bohr's cyclotron in Copenhagen.

Still Non-Existent

Despite all the secretiveness about research into the uranium problem, I venture to say that the uranium bomb is still non-existent except as a research objective.

It is rather difficult to say if it is possible at all to construct such a bomb.

For the present, it seems as if the essential link is missing for making the uranium bomb a reality.

And, perhaps, we should be grateful for this situation. A box of matches filled with uranium energy is a big enough quantity to blow a modern battleship one mile up into the air.

As terrible as uranium energy may be as an instrument of war, it may also be able to perform valuable peaceful service—one kilogram (a little over 2 lbs.) of the lighter uranium isotope is the equivalent of